New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1194 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Editor of the American Organ—Sale at the South—The Court of Claims—The Diplomatic Corps in Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

The central organ of the Know-Nothings in this city has been placed under the charge of Mr. WM. M. BURWELL, of Virginia. This is a strategic movement merely, intended for effect upon the Southern elections, now close at hand. Mr. ELLIS, late editor, is a gentleman of ability as an editor and great experience as a politician. He is a Northern man with Southern principles, having been born in Vermont and graduated in the Virginia Legislature. At the late Philadelphia Convention MR. ELLIS attempted to get over the Kansas and Nebraska villainy by proposing a series of resolutions, in which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was admitted to be an outrage deserving the reprobation of the country, but pledging the American party against agitation for righting the wrong. This proposition was not only rejected by the Southern delegates, but gave them deep offence, inasmuch that it was judged expedient to relieve the organ from the imputation of complicity with the suggestion during the Summer canvass in the South.

The new editor is a member elect of the Virginia Legislature, and is well known as an ultra champion of the extremest pretensions of Slavery. He cannot be said to have been untrue to any party with which he has been heretofore connected, for he recognizes no object of party contention except the support of the South in her sectional crusade against the North. He was a Whig, but was a zealous partisan of the impudent treason of TOOMBS, STEPHENS and CLINGMAN, which began the disorganization of the Whig party after the election of Gen. TAYLOR; and since its practical prostration he has until recently contended that it could not and ought not to be revived. Like most Southern politicians, the new American editor is a disunionist, upon the contingency that Southern policy in regard to Slavery, fillibusterism, &c., be not adopted by the general Government. The expulsion of the New-England States from the Union on the ground of a radical dis-sympathy between them and the South, appears to be a favorite hobby with this gentleman. He thinks they should drop out of the procession of American Republicanism—by which he understands the indefinite annexation of Southern territory and the corresponding extension of Slavery. He thinks that New-England and the British North American Provinces can and ought to form a confederacy in which they may together work out their anti-Southern destiny. Such is the national, conservative, unwise policy to be impressed upon the American organ until the near approach of the meeting of Congress, when a change of front and the return of the old editor may be looked for.

Sam has unquestionably fallen into the lap of Delilah. Whether he will arouse himself from his voluptuous dream, and shake off that Circean embrace, until the marrow shall have oozed from his bones, is a matter of doubt and discussion with his warmest friends. The accounts of his progress at the South are various. I think the probabilities are against him in North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky; but the members of his family seem confident of success in the two latter States. Some violence is anticipated in Louisville, Memphis and New-Orleans, where the immigrant population is large. It is privately stated that in Louisville the Know-Nothings have resolved not to admit the naturalized foreigners to vote. Any attempt to carry into effect such a resolution would produce bloodshed, as the native Democrats would encourage and assist the German and Irish voters to maintain their rights. The Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in that District is Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a Fillmorean Whig of 1851, and late Minister to China. MARSHALL is a bold and energetic man, and certainly would have no objection to a brush with either native or foreign opponents, if he thought it would promote the chances of his election.

There is undoubtedly a more intense and general sympathy with the Know-Nothing cause at the South than in the free States. I have never yet heard any satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon. Distributed through all the fifteen Southern States in 1850 were less than 250,000 persons of foreign birth. Nowhere, except in two or three leading cities, were these to be found in such numbers as to excite the jealousy or arouse the national prejudices of the native population. The Roman Catholics, too, in that part of the Union, were a feeble and obscure sect. The eager adoption of the new Order in that section does not appear to have been founded upon an instinctive aversion to the political assumptions of foreigners, nor upon fear and hatred of the Roman Church; for there were much fewer causes to call these passions into action than at the North. The most probable explanation of the movement is, that certain leading and philosophic minds at the South seize upon this new issue, and the novel and mysterious organization connected with it, as a means of dividing the North and breaking the force of that sectional storm which had been aroused by the Nebraska bill. If this was the object, it has fully succeeded. Know-Nothingism has effectually precluded any organized resistance to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in my judgment the South is stronger than before that measure was consummated.

To attain the proposed end, it was not necessary that the Order should prevail in a single Southern State, and STEPHENS and his confederates are perfectly consistent in now, at the eleventh hour, and when all the advantage which they could have expected from the movement has been received, stepping forward to warn the South against the American party. The eloquent vaporing of MR. STEPHENS about an Americanism which shall embrace all the patriotic republicans in the world is very silly and very safe, and will suffice to bring him back to Congress. He prefers the buttered side of his bread, and has wonderful skill in finding it.

The Court of Claims assembled day before yesterday, and admitted to practice some thirty or forty advocates, among whom were a dozen or more ex-members of Congress, who have acquired reputation as lobby-men. The business before it yesterday was of little importance.

The impression among the diplomatic corps produced by the late news from Sebastopol is represented to me to be of the most gloomy cast. Continued war is the only prospect. Continued losses and failures appear to be the destiny of all the parties engaged. Russia is, perhaps, suffering least of all; yet even Russia is draining the dregs of a bitter cup. She commenced the war for conquest. She would grasp as a blessed boon the restoration of things as they stood before the seizure of the Principalities. She cannot hope to advance her design of the absorption of Turkey; the most she can promise herself is the deliverance of her own territory from the invader. On the other side, the expenditures of the allies are eating out the vitals of the people, and consuming the substance of the land. The debts contracted, the shipping and material destroyed, the suspension and diversion of trade, are laying the foundations of national and individual bankruptcy, of social misery and political revolution. LOUIS NAPOLEON must conquer in his struggle with Russia or be conquered at the end of it by the Red Republic. The British aristocracy must conquer in the war to which they so reluctantly consented, or the third estate, the burghers, will certainly conquer them.

AQUIDNEY.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA UNCHANGED.

Details of the Attack on the Malakoff and Redan.

KERTCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

DISTURBANCE IN LONDON.

The Sunday Trading Bill Withdrawn.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Interesting from India and China.

The Markets.

Consols 91 1-4 to 91 3-8.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Arago*, LIBBY Commander, from Havre and Cowes, passed the Needles (Cowes) at 1 A. M. July 5, and arrived 12 M. on the 14th July, in 11 days 11 hours. She experienced almost constant westerly winds, and on 11th July a violent westerly gale. She brings 136 passengers and 450 tons French and Swiss goods. Among the passengers are Gen. DIX and family, Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, late American Consul at Paris, and Mr. A. M. SCHARFF, American Consul at Falmouth, and bearer of dispatches.

By the *Arago* we receive our files and dispatches with news to the 4th inst.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 1st inst.

The *Arago* brings intelligence of the death of Lord RAGLAN, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the East. The melancholy news was received by Lord PANMURE from General SIMPSON on the afternoon of the 30th ult. For some days previously, Lord RAGLAN had been suffering from indisposition, but until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 28th, his Lordship progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendants. Afterwards alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. From 5 o'clock P. M., he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sank until 20 minutes before 9, at which hour he died. The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief. It is stated that Major-General SIMPSON has succeeded Lord RAGLAN *pro tem.*

The *Times* correspondent, writing from the Baltic, states that on the 21st ult. the *Arrogant*, 46 screw frigate, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Sweaborg, accidentally grounded the steamer, and in consequence became a wreck. The boats were immediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the near forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The Captain of the *Amphion*, however, returned the compliment with such energy and precision that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine, and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

News from Stockholm states that the British have destroyed Mystadt.

From Copenhagen, July 4, we learn that the French war steamers *Pelican* and *Tonin* had anchored, and the English war steamer *Albion*, towing the *Jackdaw* and *Swinger*, had passed southwards.

The *Journal de Constantinople* reports that the town of Kertch no longer exists, a fire having completed its destruction on the 14th June.

A line of electric telegraph has been opened between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and before long telegraphic communications will be established between St. Petersburg and Sebastopol.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians and suite arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend on the afternoon of the 3d inst., on a visit to Queen VICTORIA.

Admiral SEYMOUR, who was wounded on board Her Majesty's ship *Exmouth*, from the bursting of an infernal machine, was still suffering, and little hope was entertained of saving the sight of his eye.

The detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan Towers made by the Allies on the 18th ult., have been received, and are published *in extenso* in the London morning journals. The various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the French and English experienced to the want of proper management, and the total absence of that military knowledge and judgment so requisite in such hazardous and difficult undertakings.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a correspondence respecting the outrage at Hango, which Russia excuses on the ground that the flag of truce was not up. Russia accuses England of making improper use of flags of truce.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the French Government demand a new loan of seven hundred and fifty million francs. It proposes an impost of one-tenth on produce, and on the revenue accruing from the earnings of passengers and goods by railway. 140,000 men of the class of 1855 were called under arms.

The *Washington* arrived at Bremen on the 2d instant.

THE MALAKOFF ASSAULT.

Detailed Account of the Repulse of the Allied Armies on the 18th June.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 20, 1855.

It is but natural that the attack of the Allies on the principal points of the Russian defences should now be scrutinized in all its details, and, as it has failed, that the plan of that attack should be severely criticised and unsparingly censured. It is certainly true that, in some respects, these details were imperfect. As an example of this imperfection, it is stated that the supports were too distant from the attacking parties; that proper care was not taken to prevent the men becoming confused and losing their way in the labyrinth of works before the Redan; that no steps were formed above the berme of the parapet so that the men could step over in order; that the attacking parties were too weak, and that the men were crowded into narrow works and trenches which could not afford them cover, and were difficult of access and exit. It is, moreover, affirmed that no proper instructions were given to the artillery for their guidance in the event of success or defeat, and that it was only when the Russians had crowded over their parapets and through their embrasures, and had been shooting down support for some time on their retreat, that an artillery officer obtained permission from Lord RAGLAN to open fire upon their lines; that no directions were addressed even to the ambulance corps with respect to locality or action, and that many minor points of some importance were also neglected; that the gravest charge of all is that the success of the assault was compromised by the facility with which Lord RAGLAN yielded to General PELISSIER'S request, and late on the evening of the 17th altered the arrangements for the following morning. As to the propriety of General PELISSIER'S even making that request there is scarcely a difference of opinion in this army. If the Russians were indeed about to assault the Mamelon before dawn we would have been prepared for them with overwhelming numbers, could have decimated them as they retreated with his artillery, and could have immediately attacked a position held by a beaten and dispirited enemy. If they were not prepared to assault the Mamelon, but were prepared to advance on the original plan of bombarding them for three hours before we attacked could not have failed to drive them from their works under cover, and to slay great numbers of them. That plan was perfectly successful in the attack on the Mamelon, which was boldly taken after a fierce cannonade in the early day, which drove the enemy out of the works. Although we had silenced many guns in the Redan, we had not silenced all, nor had we touched the ships' batteries; and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF very tells us daily, and as we find truly, "The damage done to us by day we repair at night." We never touched out the strength of the Redan on that morning, and the Russians might have—for all we knew and knew—replaced every injured gun, and have had the battery in as good order as when we opened fire. We were certain of success. Sir GEORGE BROWN, inflated by the bloodless conquest of Kertch and Yenikale, directed the operations on the garrison of Sebastopol were a body of *sans-culottes*. A private memorandum was sent round the night before the attack to officers commanding regiments, &c., to request them to keep their men in order, and to make them observe silence "when they got inside the Redan till the enemy were entirely subdued." It does not appear why there was no attack on the Russian works on our left. One would certainly have thought that even a feint by the French against the Flagstaff batteries would have been attended with advantage. However, these are points beyond my province, and I shall stop here, with the assurance *that I am expressing the opinions of others*, and am not hazarding any one statement of my own on a subject of such vast importance. It is impossible to forget that memorable morning as it is hopeless to attempt to describe what occurred.

WHAT THE PLAN OF ATTACK WAS.

In my former letter, written hastily, and under the depression of our ill-success, I could not do more than give a very meagre sketch of what took place, and I am not now able to amend my defects. It will be remembered that the plan of attack originally proposed was that the Allies were to open a cannonade for three hours on the Malakoff and Redan after dawn on the morning of the 18th; that the French were to assault the Malakoff, and that when they had gained possession of it we were to attack the Redan. As the latter work is commanded by the former, it would not be possible to carry or to hold it till the Malakoff was taken. The manner of our attack was as follows: The senior brigades of the Light Division, Second Division, Third Division, and Fourth Division were to furnish each one column of 1,750 men, to whom were joined 60 sailors, and these columns were to be employed against the Redan and the Cemetery and batteries on our left of the Redan, close to the beach of the Dockyard Creek. The Second brigade of these divisions were to be in reserve, and the Guards' brigade and Highland brigade were moved up and kept in reserve also for any contingency. The remaining party of the Second Division, with a working party of 400 men to each brigade, a working party of 400 men to the assaulting column, a working party of 400 men to cover them in case of a lodgment and to reverse the work, 800 men as a support, and 100 riflemen or sharpshooters preceding the head of the assaulting column to keep down the fire of the batteries and of the enemy's Chasseurs, and 50 men carrying woolpacks to bridge over the ditches. To these were added 60 sailors, bearing scaling-ladders. The Light Division column was to attack the right of the Redan at the reentering angle; the Second Division column was to attack the apex of the Redan as soon as the Light Division and Fourth Division had carried the work at the flanks; the Third Division was to assault the Cemetery and the Barrack Batteries; the Fourth Division column was to assail the left flank of the Redan at the reentering entering angle. The Second Division were only to attack the apex after the Light Division and Fourth Division had gained the flanks, and effected a junction along the base of the works, when they were to prevent the consequences of forcing a strong body of the enemy from the flanks into the angle of the Redan. The attacking column of the Light Division was furnished by the 7th Fusileers, 23d Welsh, the 33d (Duke of WELLINGTON'S) Regiment, and 34th Regiment. The storming party was led by Col. YEA, of the 7th. The 19th, 77th, and 85th Regiments, or the Second Brigade, were in reserve, under Col. SHIRLEY. Soon after 12 o'clock they moved down from camp and took ground in the trenches under the direction of Major HALLIWELL, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the division. The Second Division was on their left, the Fourth Division on the left of the Second Division, and the Third Division on the extreme left. The movement was simultaneous, and the troops moved of together till they came into the trenches, from which they were to issue forth to attack the dark wall of earth serrated with embrasures before them.

OPENING OF THE FIRE.

These embrasures were only too well filled. The fire which we opened on Sunday morning preliminary to the assault was marked by great energy, weight, and destructiveness. In the first relief the Quarry Battery, commanded by Major STRANGE, threw no less than 300 eight inch shells into the Redan, which is only four yards distant, and the place must have been nearly cleared by the incessant storm of iron splinters which flew through it. So near are the works that fragments of our thirteen inch shells fly back from the Redan into the Quarry Battery, and on some occasions our men have been injured by the splinters of their own shells, which have radiated from the inside of the Russian batteries. Throughout Sunday our artillery fired 12,000 rounds of the heaviest ordnance into the enemy's lines, and on the following day we fired 11,946 rounds of shot and shell. The *Russian fire was weak and wild. Although they* fired a good deal, they kept many masked, and one eight-gun battery on the flanks of the Redan were silent, and were left comparatively unnoticed by our artillery-men. The only damage they did by all their fire throughout the whole of Sunday was the demolition of the wheel of a gun carriage. Had the three hour's cannonade and bombardment which Lord RAGLAN decided on administering to the Russian batteries before we assaulted been delivered to them, it is very probable that we should have found but a small body of troops prepared to receive us at the parapets; and it must be esteemed a very unfortunate circumstance that his lordship was induced to abandon his intention in deference to the wishes of General PELISSIER. General PELISSIER, in requesting the English General to change the original plan of attack and to forestall the hour which was at first agreed upon, is not stated to have assigned any specific reason for the alteration, but it is reported that he wished to anticipate the enemy, who were about, as he was informed, to make an assault on the Mamelon. He felt, too, that the masses of French whom he had prepared could not be concealed from the Russians for any length of time, and that they would soon be revealed by the noise which always attends the movements of large bodies of men. It would, indeed, have been impossible to conceal the fact of the accumulation of so many battalions close to the Malakoff, and their presence would have been indicated certainly as soon as dawn, and probably earlier.

The Russian column, which is said to have issued from the Malakoff just before our assault, to attack the Mamelon, was certainly not small that it was, according to some, merely intended as a feint to draw out the French and lead them to the assault, for which the enemy were only well prepared.

A deserter, who came in yesterday, (Tuesday,) has declared that the garrison have been expecting an attack ever since the termination of the third bombardment, and that the Allies got the Quarries and the Mamelon, because the bulk of the Russians were concentrated in the Redan and Malakoff, which they thought we should attack as soon as we had seized these outlying works. Heavy columns of infantry have been marched up every night, according to his statements, to the rear of the batteries as soon as our fire ceases and are withdrawn soon after daybreak.

BREAKING OF THE COLUMN.

As the 34th Regiment advanced, the supports, by some means or another, got mixed together with them, and some confusion ensue in consequence. On crossing the trench, our men, instead of coming upon the open in a firm body, were broken into twos and threes. This arose from the want of a temporary step above the berme, which would have enabled the troops to cross the parapet with regularity; instead of which they had to scramble over it as well as they could; and, as the top of the trench is of unequal height and form, their line was quite broken. The moment they came out from the trench the enemy began to direct on their whole front a deliberate and well-aimed *mitraille*, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Col. YEA saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around him, he exclaimed, "This will never do! Where's the bugler to call them back?" But, alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts; and, as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops which were herding together under the rush of grape, and endeavored to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in head and stomach by grape shot. In the 34th, Capt. SHIPTHER and Capt. ROBINSON were killed close by their leader, and in a few moments Capt. GWILT, Capt. JORDAN, Capt. WARRY, Lieutenant PERY, Lieutenant ALT, Lieut. CLAYTON, and Lieut. HANNAN, of the same regiment, fell more or less wounded to the ground. A gallant and fine young soldier, poor Hobson, the Adjutant of the 7th, *fell along with his chief mortally wounded*, and is since dead, after amputation of his right thigh. The 7th Regiment has now only three or four officers left for duty. Major Pack, Lord Richard Browne, Lieutenant (Inkermann) Jones, Ensign Malan, Ensign Wright, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Appleyard, and Hon. E. Fitzclarence were wounded. The latter has had his left thigh amputated. In the 33d, Colonel Johnstone had his left hand shot away, since amputated; Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy was slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Quayle shot through the body; (doing well;) Captain Wickham wounded; Lieutenant Bennett and Lieutenant Ryland were killed. In the 23d, which was favorably placed, the only officer injured was Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, who received a severe contusion. In the 88th, Captain Brown had his right arm carried clean away by a round shot. In the Rifle Brigade, Captain Plunkett and Lieutenant Knox and Lieutenant Freemantle were wounded. The division has lost upwards of 220 men killed and wounded, and it suffered severely as it retired from the futile attack. The signal for our assault was to be given by the discharge of two service rockets, which were to have been fired when the French got into the Malakoff, and the latter were to have hoisted a flag as a signal of their success.

REPULSE OF THE FRENCH.

It is certain that the French did, for a short time, establish themselves in the Malakoff, but they

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A desperate but unavailing attempt was made to rob the Mission Bank in this County on Saturday night; but after working for several hours and expending great labor upon the vault door, the burglars gave up in despair, gaining nothing.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 11.

The steamship *Orizaba*, from New-York *via* Havana, has anchored at the Balize, on account of the Quarantine law, and is awaiting orders to come up.

News—Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 16.

We have received no mail south of Washington this morning.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 16.

The river at this point measures five feet six inches, and is falling.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 16—12½ P. M.—FLOUR—The market is dull, with sales of only 800 bbls. at $8 62½ for choice Illinois River and $8 62½@8 75 do. for fancy Wisconsin. WHEAT—A dull market this morning. Sales of 4,000 bushels Lake Spring at $1 75. CORN—Prices are rather lower, and the demand is limited, with a good supply. Sales of 500 bushels on the spot at 77c., and 5,000 to arrive this week, at 76c. OATS are held at 55c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, and rates unchanged.

4 o'clock P. M.—FLOUR—4,400 bbls. WHEAT—11,000 bushels; CORN—160,000 bushels; OATS—25,000 bushels. Canal Exports for the same time: FLOUR—600 bbls.; WHEAT—5,000 bushels; CORN—65,740 bushels; OATS—14,670 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 11.

Our COTTON market is unchanged. Sales today 3,000 bales. FLOUR is considerably higher, and there is no stock in market. CORN—Western Yellow, 82c.

ALBANY, Monday, July 16—6½ P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No sales. CORN—Sales 12,000 bushels Western Mixed at 87c.@88c. Received by Canal to-day: 3,000 bbls. Flour; 77,200 bushels Corn; 13,000 bushels Oats.

☞ The Mechanics' Bank, in Wall-street, torn down last week, was once the residence of ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Fire at Manchester.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 16.

A terrible calamity occurred in the town of Hazel, this county, yesterday morning, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. JAMES THOMPSON, a farmer in good circumstances, was awakened by an alarm of fire, and discovered his house to be in flames, having been fired by an incendiary in three places. Mr. THOMPSON—who is an aged gentleman—roused up quite immediately on discovering what was the matter, to alarm his daughters, when, becoming overpowered by the smoke, he was unable to rescue, and himself, his three daughters—JULIA, MARY, and Mrs. ELIZABETH CARR, with the two little children of the latter—perished in the flames. The ages of the unfortunate ladies ranged from eighteen to twenty-four years. The rest of the inmates of the house, twelve in number, escaped with much difficulty. There is not the slightest doubt whatever of the fire being the work of an incendiary. The most intense excitement prevails in regard to the affair.

Stabbing of a Bridge—Three Persons Killed and Two Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 16.

This afternoon, about 1 o'clock, as the workmen engaged in the erection of the bridge over Ridley's Creek, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, were about commencing work, the temporary framing gave way, and, falling, carried away the entire superstructure. Five workmen employed on the upper chord, and the foreman and two workmen on the lower chord, perceiving something giving way, sprang for the nearest pier, a distance of fifteen feet. Three escaped uninjured, three were killed, and two are so badly hurt as to leave no hope of their recovery. The names of the killed are—DIXON DOUBT, JAMES RUSSELL, and JOSEPH STILLE; mortally wounded—JOSEPH DUBERIS and THEODORE ZERBIS.

The Recent Case of Lynching in Wisconsin.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 16.

We have a full account of the hanging of the man MATTHEWS by a mob at Janesville, Wisconsin, last week. It appears that the prisoner had been found guilty by Judge DOOLITTLE, but the law only provides imprisonment for life. The Sheriff undertook to remove the prisoner from the Court-House to the jail, but he with his posse had scarcely got out of the Court-House, when the cry arose, "Hang him, hang him!" The officers were then completely overpowered by the crowd, the prisoner seized, a rope placed around his neck, and notwithstanding his awful shrieks and prayers, they dragged him to a cluster of trees, and hung him till dead. A band of three hundred men had been organized to execute the deed. The greatest excitement pervaded Rock River for over one hundred miles.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16.

The Court of Claims have made a rule providing for the procuring of papers from the files of Executive departments, by requisition, for the preparation and trial of causes—the papers to be under the custody of the Court.

A gentleman of distinction from Central America reports that two-thirds of the people of that country will enthusiastically receive Colonel KINNEY.

Ground was broken this afternoon for the erection of the extension to the National Treasury Building.

Riot at Toronto.

TORONTO, Monday, July 16.

On Saturday night a number of persons made an attack upon a Circus company, at present sojourning in this city, in consequence of some of the performers having assaulted certain citizens on the previous evening. The wagons were smashed up with axes and thrown into the Bay, and an attempt was made to fire the canvass, &c. Firearms were brought into play, and two or three persons were badly hurt, but the police finally quelled the disturbance.

Attempt to Rob the Mission Bank.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, July 16.

We have Colombo dates to the 27th ult.

Further Gales in the Fifth of the month of May instant.

CHINA.

We take the following items of news from Hong Kong papers to the 15th of May:

The Commissioner Yeh has issued a proclamation, in which he says that he has received a letter from Sir John Bowring, in which he says that he will not receive any more letters from the Governor of Canton, and that he will not have any communication with him. Yeh says that he is glad of it, as he has no time to waste in writing letters.

The Chinese Repository for April contains a list of the Chinese Christian converts, which was made out by Dr. Legge, and which contains the names of 350 persons

A SUMMER AT THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Nothing of particular interest transpired at the City Police Courts yesterday in relation to the arrests for intoxication. There is, however, a remarkable decrease in the number of arrests. At Essex Market, there were eight brought before Justice Welsh at the Tombs; before Justice Bogart, seven; and at Jefferson Market, before Justice Brennan, there were the same number; twenty-two arrests in all.

The Magistrates held a private meeting on Saturday, and they all agreed, with the exception of Bogart, who was absent, to fine in $10, and in default of payment commit for ten days. They were also unanimous on the right of a magistrate discharging a prisoner with a reprimand, when there was sufficient cause to do so.

Justice Bogart has commenced to send persons guilty of this offence to prison for five days. He reads the law, they shall be "*liable.*" If the other magistrates are right in discharging a prisoner without a fine, perhaps Justice Bogart must be admitted right in only going half way.

The following are the examinations of yesterday:

JEFFERSON MARKET.
Before Justice Brennan.

SOMEWHERE UP TOWN.

Wm. Maher drank his brandy up town somewhere, but does not remember the exact locality; paid for it, however.

Elmira Robinson, of No. 423 Wooster-street, drank brandy, which she had bought, but don't know where. WHO BOUGHT IT?

James Harvey, No. 149 Crosby-street, drank two glasses of beer at home; didn't buy it.

TREATED BY A FRIEND.

Francis Hemmill, No. 12 Hudson-street, drank his liquor at a friend's house.

ALL SORTS.

Barney Brady, No. 129 Ninth-street, drank brandy, gin, and everything in that line; got it at different places. WAS ON THE FREE LIST.

Wm. Farrell, Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was at a wedding, where he drank beer and brandy; was on the free list.

A LESSER TOO MUCH.

John Crosman, Pennsylvania, took a leetle brandy, which had a wonderful effect; don't know where he got it.

HAS A FRIEND.

Dennis Rourk, Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, was a little high from drinking beer in a private house; did not pay for it.

ACCOUNT KEPT OPEN.

Philip Riley, corner of Thirty-third-street and Seventh-avenue, drank all kinds of liquor—gin, brandy, beer, &c.; neither bought or paid for it.

YET HE WAS DRUNK.

Philip Brook, Eighty-ninth-street, did not drink any liquor.

WAS OUT OF HIS LATITUDE.

Sutton P. Barrett, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, drank his grog in Hoboken, N. J.; was overhauled in Leroy-street.

DRANK AT HOME.

George H. Wheeler, No. 60 White-street, drank his liquor in his own private house; drank once or twice at Schaffer's, Broadway.

Daniel Shay, Third-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, drank liquor in his own house; also, two glasses of liquor at Tierney's, in Third-avenue, second door from Eightieth-street.

THE TOMBS.
Before Justice Bogart.

Thomas Walker, Brooklyn, didn't know where he got his grog; got it at several places.

ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Isa. Mitchel, Brooklyn, did not purchase any rum in the City, and drank it while sailing.

George Wedmyer, no residence given; got his *liquor out of town. Fined $10; paid.*

Christopher Feiser, no residence; became intoxicated *in Houston-street, don't know where-*

about.

Charles Close, found beastly drunk; don't know where he got his grog.

Jas. Rayhel, got his liquor at the corner of Walker and Jefferson streets.

Bernard Shea, got his rum down-town.

Daniel Snyder, No. 13 Madison-street. Don't know where he drank his liquor.

Smith Hickey, No. 420 Pearl-street. Got tipsey on beer, which he bought at different lodging-houses.

Edmond Dunn, (no residence.) Got muddy he don't know where.

NO RELATION TO STEAD.

George Owens, Oliver-street. Don't know where he got his liquor; don't know one street in New-York.

Before Justice Welsh.

James Armstrong got drunk on Jersey City liquor; don't recommend the liquor there.

Wm. Connor (no residence given) was found drunk in a house in Avenue C.

Simon Darnton (no residence given) got his liquor at a porter-house corner of Second-street and Avenue C.

UNDER ONE'S OWN VINE.

Ellen Mahony, no residence, got the liquor in the house where she lives. Ellen is a hard one.

Thomas Woden, no residence, got his liquor at home.

FRIENDLY SONS OF BACCHUS.

Edmond Jones got his liquor at a friend's.

William Shea, grossly intoxicated; don't know where the rum was given him.

James Cox, St. Nicholas Hotel, got his grog at a friend's in Thomas-street.

WHAT BEER CAN DO.

Valentine Long was overcharged at a brewery in Forty-Fifth street. Fine $10. Paid.

Andrew Wesler, found drunk in Third-street; drank no liquor, but acknowledges to drinking beer.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn—A Good Arrangement.

The Police for the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, made ninety-one arrests, forty-five of which were persons for being drunk or drunk and disorderly. These cases were for the most part disposed of yesterday by the Police Magistrates in the usual manner.

An arrangement was made yesterday between the Mayor and Corporation Counselor and Mr. Toynbee, keeper of Toynbee's Hotel, and his Counsel, John A. Lott, whereby a certain portion of Mr. Toynbee's liquors should be seized under the new law, and the case be argued before the Supreme Court this day. This has been agreed upon for the purpose of bringing the question as to the constitutionality of this part of the law before the Court at once, and the proceeding will undoubtedly meet with general approval.

James Ainsley, of the Eastern District, yesterday went before Justice Palmer and made complaint against Mayor Hall, Justice Jacobs and Assistant Captain John Hunt of the Fifth District Police for seizing and illegally holding the property of complainant. Complainant's liquors were seized under a warrant issued by Justice Jacobs, by Officer Huns, and deposited in the bell-tower. The action is brought against Justice Jacobs upon the supposition that according to the charter of the consolidated city, this Justice has no jurisdiction in criminal matters, and consequently no right to issue such a warrant. The Mayor and Police Captain are sued as private individuals for damages.

LIQUOR ON LONG ISLAND.

The article is *rather* scarce. Old soakers are beginning to bleach; and on a trip through the Island last week we saw white noses where noses were always red before. The bars of the hotels that were wont to flow with liquor enough, are dry now as a bone. The fact that in New-York, even, where the Mayor and all his aids seem bound to leave liquor as free as possible, a man can't get drunk without being paraded in the papers, and fined $10, disgusts the old topers in the country, and makes the dealers feel that the risk is too great to venture lightly on. Without trying at all to enforce the law, its provisions seemed to secure their own enforcement; and the Maine Law already, whether constitutional or not, has wrought a most marked change—drying up hosts of old rumseries, and obliging men to flee from *rum* by going to work in their gardens or on their neglected fields, who have been loafers by profession for a score of years past. *

THE MAYOR VETOES THE RESOLUTION ASKING FOR THE CORPORATION COUNSELOR'S OPINION ON THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council held last evening, the following communication was received from His Honor Mayor HALL:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return without my approval, a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Common Council directing the Counselor to give his opinion:

1st. As to the constitutionality of the Act for the prevention of Intemperance, &c.

2d. Whether the city will be liable for damages by reason of the acts of its executive officers, should they undertake to enforce the same according to its provisions, if afterwards the law should be declared unconstitutional.

In the month of May last I procured an opinion from the Counselor of the City, (which was published,) in which he stated that no new power by the act referred to was conferred upon me as one of the officers of the City.

Arrangements are now in progress to take the opinion and the decision of the Supreme Court upon all the questions propounded in the resolution, and those questions will probably be argued before the Court and a decision thereon had during the present week.

I do not deem it necessary or proper at present to embarrass the proceedings of the Counselor in the case so to be argued, by requiring his opinion on a subject in which, by the Charter of the City, he is not called upon to act, and I do not perceive by the terms of the act that the City is in any way called upon or required to discharge any duty under the act.

I am satisfied, from my personal observation, that the necessary actual engagements of the Counselor in business of the city, precludes him from giving the opinion in time to meet the requirements of the resolution. So far as professional opinions are concerned, the public have already been flooded with them on both sides of the question. For the satisfaction, however, of the Common Council, I now state that whatever proceedings I institute, or cause to be instituted under the law, I shall do it on my own responsibility, and without any expectation of ever calling upon the municipal authorities of the city to become responsible for such acts.

Respectfully, GEORGE HALL, Mayor.

Alderman PELL considered the communication impertinent. They had a *right* to ask their own officers for an opinion without the interference of the Mayor.

Alderman BARNARD said that this matter came before them in the shape of a veto and should take the usual course. The communication was laid over under the rule.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

John King, arrested in Williamsburg for selling liquors and his property seized, was yesterday discharged by Justice Fenn, who decided on a point raised by defendant's counsel, that he had no jurisdiction, being only a civil magistrate.

Counsel notified the Court of his intention to lay a claim for damages.

Prohibitory Law Sustained in Erie County.

DUNKIRK, Friday, July 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A case has just been decided here, involving the validity of the Prohibitory Law. It was brought by ABNER W. CAMP, Supervisor, on behalf of the people, against DANIEL PHILLIPSBARE, charged with selling liquor in violation of the law. The defendant was arrested and brought before the Justice, JAMES DELVIN, on the 10th inst., and the matter adjourned till the 12th inst. D. TILLINGHAST, of Buffalo, and L. B. BROWN, Esq., of Dunkirk, appeared as counsel for the defendant, and THOMAS P. GROSVENOR, of Dunkirk, as counsel for the Supervisor. Divers objections were raised by defendant's counsel, among which were the following:

1. That the warrant was insufficient for informality.

2. That it was not enclosed as required by statute.

3. That the magistrate had no jurisdiction, for the reason that a conviction rendered the defendant infamous by depriving him of the right and incapacitating him from sitting as a juror in like cases. He could not, therefore, be proceeded against except by presentment by a grand jury. The defendant's counsel also contended that for these same reasons the act was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it authorized a trial and conviction by a magistrate without the intervention of a grand jury. The principal authorities relied upon by defendant's counsel were, the Bill of Rights and the sixth section of article 1st of the Constitution. The counsel for the Supervisor contended that the offence did not come within the denomination "infamous crime" at common law or as defined by statute; that the *conviction was no more a disqualification* than the keeping of the liquor. He *referred to the Constitution*, and *several acts while* New-York was a colony, to show in what class of cases jury trial had been previously used, to KENT's Commentaries, Constitutions of other States, and decision of Ohio; also to 6 HILL's Rep., p. 75, *People ex. DUFFY. The defendant's counsel took* the objection that the complaint or warrant did not contain the proper negative averments to constitute an offence under the act, inasmuch as it did not aver that the liquor sold was not imported liquor. The counsel for the Supervisor contended that the absence of these averments did not form a constituent part of the offence, and therefore the averments were properly omitted. That the fact whether the liquor was imported or not, was a fact peculiarly personal to the defendant and within his knowledge, and not a fact of which the complainant could be supposed to have any knowledge, or even the ability to prove; also, that the statute itself in terms placed the burden of proof upon the defendant to show himself within the exception. Several authorities were cited for both sides, and all the above points discussed by counsel at length, and were all decided against the defendant, who then pleaded to the complaint, Not Guilty. A jury was called by the people. The defendant's counsel then asked the Court to compel the complainant's counsel to elect on which of the specifications in the complaint he would proceed, there being four cases of sale complained of. Court ruled that he might give evidence under all or any, and would not compel him to elect. The defendant's counsel excepted to all the rulings of the Court. The trial then proceeded. Quite a number of witnesses were examined. The cause was summed up to the Jury by D. TILLINGHAST for the defendant and by T. P. GROSVENOR for the Supervisor. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty under three of the specifications, and *not guilty* as to the other specification, whereupon the Court rendered its judgment adjudging the defendant guilty of a misdemeanor, and imposing a fine of $50 and costs. This is the first attempt in this County to carry the first section of the law into effect, and consequently the trial created considerable interest and excitement, but the result has been entirely satisfactory to the friends of TEMPERANCE.

Prohibition in Yates County.

PENN YAN, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You say in your paper yesterday that it is conceded that the Prohibitory Liquor Law fails entirely in your City, and that the reason is because your officials, and those upon whom devolves its enforcement are hostile to it. Here in the country we enforce it. No—*enforce* is not the word. It is observed by the people the same as any other law. We are law-abiding citizens, and believe if we may disregard one law with impunity, so we may any other. Allow me to say to the New-Yorkers, that the principles of the Maine Law, so called, are a fixed fact in the legislation of this State. We need it, and have it we will; and if your City does not choose to fall in with us and go for the right, it may go to grass. New-York City is not all the world. There are other cities where we can do our trading, and I would just hint that we in the country are not dependant on New-York for the necessaries of life, but rather the reverse. If the people of the country should withhold their support and trade from the City, its streets might become a cow pasture, and its stores and warehouses a dwelling for the owls and bats.

YATES.

Rescued From Drowning.

LOUIS SEIDERS, a lad, fell overboard off a boat at the foot of Broome-street, and would have been drowned but for a man named JOHN LEWIS,

The following are the exercises of Commencement week at Yale College, during Tuesday, July 24:

Sunday, July 22—Baccalaureate sermon by the Pastor of the College Church, Rev. GEORGE P. FISHER. Tuesday—Cæsio ad Clerum, by Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, of New-Haven. Tuesday and Wednesday—Convention of the chapters in various colleges of the Psi-Upsilon Fraternity. Literary exercises on Tuesday evening. Poem, by WM. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., of Albany, N. Y. Oration, by Rev. HERMON JAMES, of Worcester, Mass. Wednesday morning, the Alumni meeting. Wednesday afternoon, the annual meeting of the Linonian and Brothers Societies, in the new halls, recently furnished in an elegant and substantial manner. Wednesday evening—Phi Beta Kappa oration, by Prof. F. D. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard University. Exercises of the graduating class, Thursday.

Hamilton College Commencement.

The Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, will be held on Wednesday, July 25.

Sunday afternoon, July 22, Rev. WM. S. CURTIS, the recently elected Chaplain and Professor of Moral Philosophy, will deliver an inaugural address.

Sunday evening—An address will be delivered before the Society of Christian Research, by Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*.

Monday evening—Prize declamation, by members of the three lower classes.

Tuesday afternoon—Address before the Alumni, by Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., of Albany, of the class of 1826, and a Poem by Rev. B. W. DWIGHT, of Brooklyn, of the class of 1825.

Tuesday evening—Oration before the Literary Societies, by Hon. JOHN TIME, of Ogdensburg, and a Poem by FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca.

La Fayette College.

The annual Commencement of La Fayette College, at Easton, Pa., takes place this year on the 25th inst. Rev. ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, of Princeton, N. J., preaches on the Sunday evening previous. Prof. ELLIOTT, of Miami University, Ohio, delivers the address before the Alumni, and Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D.D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., that before the Literary Societies. La Fayette College has assumed a prominent position among our literary institutions during the last few years under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. MCLEAN, who has secured for it an endowment of over $100,000. It is well organized, admirably located, and promises long and increasing usefulness.

Dickinson College.

At the commencement, held on Thursday, July 12, the following honorary degrees were conferred: The degree of D. D. upon Rev. WILLIAM H. ROLE, of London; and upon Rev. JAMES H. PERRY, of New-York. The degree of D. P. S. upon WILLIAM DARLINGTON, LL. D., of Westchester, Penn. The degree of A. M. upon Rev. CHARLES R. ZOMBRO, of Williamsport, Penn.; Rev. JOHN A. REUBELT, of Kingston, Penn.; Rev. THOMAS DAUGHERTY, of Bellefonte, Penn.; and Rev. STEARNS PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Leather Spectacles Wanted at the Post-Office.

On Thursday last a letter was sent from the DAILY TIMES Office to our Post-Office plainly directed to *Greenport, Long Island.* It was forwarded wrong of course; we expect blunders; we should be shocked if our blundering Post-Office Clerks should fail to do just such stupid things. It was forwarded to *Green Point* (hence in good season it was hurried on to Greenport.

Hunter's Point has lately been renamed, and now rejoices in the designation of *Long Island City.* Now, if there is a Post-Office there, we warn all letter-writers when they send to any other place on Long Island, to leave the Long-Island off of the superscription, lest their epistles be sent to lodge a night in this Long Island City Office. Let us remove all stumbling blocks, and hope for the *best.*

Fatal Accident.

Sunday afternoon as one of the Second-avenue Railroad Cars was passing down the Second-avenue, a boy named JOHN C. DAVIS, residing at *No. 20* Second-street, about seven years of age was standing on the platform or step. On seeing the conductor he leaped off, and struck his head on the street. The accident was so severe that he died from the injuries.

Fire.

A fire broke out in a stable in the rear of No. 96 Charles-street, about 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, but it was extinguished with a loss of about $100.

Sailing of the Hermann.

The *Hermann*, detained on Saturday in consequence of a slight damage in her machinery, sailed for Europe on Monday noon.

Police Appointment.

FRANCIS J. TWOOMEY, appointed Captain Nineteenth Ward Police, *vice* HIRAM A. MAYNARD, the friend of Alderman HERRICK.

A Cure for the Measure Worm—Notice.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Seeing loud calls made in your paper for aid from the Farmers' Club against the fearful inroads made on your trees, and being of opinion that appeals to Farmers' Clubs are about as useful in such cases as appeals to the British Government were amidst the starvation in the Crimea, I will suggest a remedy. I mean the common, half domesticated house sparrow, such as is known to every child in Great Britain, and is, I believe, native to nearly all temperate parts of the world except this country, being larger in its size and brighter in its plumage in climates yet more congenial to it than are the British Islands.

I suppose that a couple of hundred of these birds might be had for two or three cents apiece in Liverpool, and if properly taken care of on the passage, might easily be landed in New-York, per steamer, in tolerable order; and they would destroy immense numbers of your troublesome insects. It is probable that they would increase so rapidly, if not destroyed by man—that they would thoroughly check the nuisance of which you complain.

I have often hoped to immortalize myself by introducing this impudent and useful bird to New-York, and intend to bring some of them over if I should ever visit England. It is certainly less melodious than the lark, which I see by your paper of yesterday is fully naturalized on Long Island, but is not a migratory bird, and is very hardy, and its utility would reconcile New-Yorkers to any harshness in its chirpings, which to me, probably from early associations, appear very cheerful.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,

AN IMPORTATION.

Why Shouldn't They?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I can get no information from either of the *Proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel*; accordingly cannot close my labors as I wish to. I have frequently made the request of them, to give me the names, &c., of those who were resident on the 1st of June. MORRIS DUCAME, Marshal.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of George Odraine, to have the system of Fire Alarms by Telegraph examined. Of James McDougal and others, against contracting out the cleaning of sewers.

PAPERS CONCURRED IN.

In favor of permitting the owners of property in Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and the East River, to enclose fifteen feet in width of sidewalks for area space. In favor of filling in and flagging the sidewalks on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the Comptroller report the sums of money he has paid since the 1st of January last to Wm. M. Cook and George Conklin, Clerks in the Mayor's Office; John Vanderpool, Alfred Chancellor, John McCloud and Wilson Small.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To lay a cross-walk in front of the church in Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. To lower the grade of the corner of Bowery and Walker-street; also, to prepare a proper grade for Canal or Walker-street, between Broadway and the Bowery. To fill up lots Nos. 149 and 151 in the Twentieth Ward. To repeal the regulation which prevents the Hudson River Railroad from running short cars. To flag sidewalks in West Twenty-fourth-street. To abate a nuisance between Forty-second and Forty-first streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

To inquire into the expediency of appointing Inspectors to public improvements, sewers, &c.

ORDINANCE AND SPECIFICATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

In relation to the removal of dead animals from the City, and regulating the prices to be paid for that service.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Directing the Comptroller not to pay for flagging Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the City Inspector be directed to abate nuisance in vacant lot from Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, Avenue C and Dry Dock-street.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The following veto messages were read and ordered to be published:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 14, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval the Ordinance proposing to further amend the Ordinance regulating the making of contracts, passed May 30, 1849.

In my opinion, if adopted, this amendment may in effect materially conflict with that section of the Charter which provides that all contracts "*shall be given to the lowest bidder.*" As the ordinance now stands, the lowest bidder is entitled to the contract, and the Head of the Department is authorized to award it to him, if the bid be regular in form, and adequate security be given; all bids are opened in the presence of the Comptroller, and an appropriation has been made for the purpose. It appears to me that these conditions are about all that the Charter seems to require; indeed, to go further may defeat the object of the Charter altogether.

This subject of making contracts and the many difficulties surrounding it has not escaped my attention. It is full of difficulties under the very best regulations which human wisdom can devise. In the message submitted by me Jan. 11, inst., I alluded to it in the language: "The present mode of making contracts is defective. Notwithstanding the improvement of late years in exacting sworn publicity in opening bids and in guarding against favoritism in granting contracts, yet it is supposed much wrong still exists. There is no doubt, that frauds are still perpetrated in this branch of the public service. Bids are frequently put in the name of fictitious persons, ranging them from a high to a low estimate. Speculators standing ready to take advantage of any embarrassment to the Department owing to the non-appearance of the false bidder, and get the contract at the highest possible limits. Again it is the practice to put in estimates, not with the expectation of making and performing a contract, but to be bought off by some more responsible party, who has been under bid. Various other ways, the details of which are known only to the initiated, are in vogue by which to defraud the Treasury. If the Head of a Department acts in collusion with these outsiders, it is next to impossible to prevent frauds under the present system."

Subsequent experience in the office of Mayor has confirmed these views, but I am satisfied that great caution is required in the adoption of any plan for the better protection of the public interests in this matter, lest we open the door still wider for wrong-doing.

One of the features of the proposition now presented is, that no contract shall be made, although all the requirements of the Charter be complied with, until the Common Council has concurred in. With respect permit me to say, that in my judgment this attempt will be unwise, inasmuch as it may practically defeat the lowest *bidder* after undergoing a competition with other bidders as to price, and the scrutiny of this bid by the Head of the Department and the Comptroller, and in case of doubt, also by the Counsel to the Corporation, he must in addition "run the gauntlet" of the Common Council, *when the result may depend upon other considerations* than those appertaining to the bid itself. I submit whether such additional requirements are demanded by the public interests, and whether they may not be productive of great injury not only to the individual bidder, but to the public treasury. Besides, it requires no stretch of imagination to see that the wise safeguards of the Charter could thus be entirely disregarded. An unsuccessful bidder of wealth and influence could have little difficulty in defeating the confirmation of a contract in the Common Council, which in cases of urgent necessity would give the head of the Department an excuse for going into the open market without any contract whatever; or the head of the Department himself could, in the exercise of the influence which the patronage of his position necessarily gives, accomplish that purpose, and thus make all the agreements himself without contracts. It would be creating a Board of Appeals to which unsuccessful bidders would have recourse when disappointed. Instead of resorting to the courts, the proper course of those who are dissatisfied with the action of the officers who have charge of deciding upon the bids, it will send them to your lobbies, and no inconsiderable portion of your time will be taken up in listening to these complaints.

The Charter places these matters in the Departments, where they should be permitted to remain, subject of course to such regulations as the Common Council may direct, having for their object the maintenance of the principles of the Charter which must govern us at all times.

We should not forget that contractors and bidders have rights as well as the Corporation, which are equally entitled to protection from the frauds which too often govern the making of contracts. I can see no equity in forcing a man into the Common Council for the award of a contract, after he has complied with the Charter and the ordinances, has secured himself fairly and honestly the lowest bidder and been awarded the contract by the Comptroller and the Head of the Department. While such a regulation will be oppressive to the individual, it will operate to the disadvantage of the Corporation by compelling bidders to make provision in their estimates for the cost and trouble attending such a proceeding, and the expense to the bidder can be no inconsiderable sum, inasmuch as it frequently occurs, that obscure men with limited influence are obliged to procure the aid of "essential" to get measures "through," even where the merits of the measures themselves are entirely sufficient, and beyond any doubt. These expenses will, of course, be added to the cost of the work to the Corporation, and thus materially increase the expenses of City Government already too onerous. For this reason, it is impossible for me to approve of the amendment proposed. I am aware that an improvement can be made upon the present mode of giving out contracts; but do not think that this will be an *improvement*. I fear that it will subject us to still further evils, and add to the already existing difficulties surrounding the whole matter of giving contracts to the lowest bona fide bidders.

Very Respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GENTLEMEN: The resolution emanating in your Board, directing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to withdraw the advertisements inviting proposals for cleaning the streets of the City, until the further action of the Common Council, is returned herewith, without approval.

As the Charter and the Ordinances accept that officer to clean the streets by contract, I do not see how this proposition to dispense with contract can be adopted.

Besides, it is now too late for this resolution to have any effect upon the action of the Commissioner, as he has already advertised the required ten days, received and opened the bids, and, as I am advised, awarded the contracts under the advice of the Counsel to the Corporation.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

REPORTS REFERRED.

Various reports from standing committees were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

To ascertain, as soon as possible, by what right *large stores or warehouses are built on the bulk-heads* and piers of the docks, from Liberty-street to the Battery, North River.

Adjourned to Tuesday.

At the Fire Marshal's Office.

Yesterday forenoon between 10 and 11 o'clock, the rear premises of No. 69 Washington-street was discovered filled with smoke. Mr. JAMES MCAULEY, owner of the premises, assisted by some of his neighbors, made immediate search for the fire. After considerable trouble they found the smoke to come from the water closet belonging to one of his tenants occupying the basement, named THOMAS O'NEAL. On entering the [illegible]

[illegible]

Diamond Reef.

The removal of Diamond Reef, rocking, as it does, among the most important of improvements proposed to our City authorities, we have endeavored to make ourselves acquainted with the progress of the preliminary arrangements necessary to a commencement of the work. There are some things connected with this matter which, at present, seem to require the attention; but as the disposal of the entire subject is probably now in the hands of His Honor the Mayor, the true interests of the City will doubtless meet with due attention.

In reply to some questions on the subject, we have received the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I shall be happy to comply with your wish in furnishing you with a complete statement of those relative to the proceedings which have taken place in connection with the contemplated removal of Diamond Reef, but the matter having become quite complicated, it will take me a few days to gather all the information which is required for making the statement as complete as desirable. There is one inquiry, however, to which I have not as yet been able to obtain any satisfactory and reliable answer, and which I will therefore request here with the hope that some party who knows it will be kind enough to furnish me with the information I want, and which any statement will be incomplete.

The question I have to ask is, *Where can I find the "United States Official Survey,"*—mentioned in the report dated June 6, from the Committee on Wharves, Piers, &c., of the Board of Councilmen—"*by which that survey, and when was it made?*" The portion of the report in which this survey is mentioned, reads as follows: "Upon examination of the testimony adduced, (who testified?) and confirmed by the United States Official Survey, (where is it?) the extent to be removed appears to be about, and very close to, 4,000 cubic yards; and in other position, whether by the original bid of 90 68 per cubic yard, or by their agreement in extending the figures, the Committee on Wharves, Piers, &c., of the Board of Councilmen believe it to be for the interests of the City to accept of the agreement of $39,000, as it presents all the advantages of a survey." (Do you understand this? I have tried hard, but did not succeed.)

I know of several "official United States Surveys" of Diamond Reef, made at different periods, and differing one from the other, according to whether they were taken before or after my operations on that Reef, but I also know that no copy of any of those surveys did accompany the papers when sent to the Board of Aldermen, and I confess whether it has been added to them since, taking into consideration that this survey (apparently so unwilling to come forth,) is to go forward to the one referred to in the report, as the basis of the contract, and which I have been informed is in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, for the purpose of obtaining a copy from the Street Commissioner, I think you will easily understand, that it is a question of prominent importance—in fact, the most important document in the whole affair. I shall feel obliged to whoever will give me the information where to find it, which a fair use shall be made, and you may rest assured that I shall do my utmost to elicit the whole truth in regard to this mysterious affair—having everything to gain, and nothing to lose by it. Let me say, in connexion, that I believe neither you nor the public ever supposed me to notice situations and insinuations of a rather personal and abusive character, which have thrown out in a letter inserted in your issue for last Saturday, one which, if I should have taken any notice, would tend to transform into a personal contest what is, and ought to be treated as a question of paramount public and general interest. I remain yours, &c.,

New-York, July 16, 1855. RAILLEFERT.

American Officers in the Crimea.

From the Washington Union.

The statement going the rounds of the newspapers that the three officers of the American army dispatched to the Crimea by the President, for the purpose of observing the improvements in the military sciences, have been relieved of the necessary sanction of the Russian Government, is a *malicious fabrication.* A private letter from a friend by the last steamer assures us that the three officers alluded to, (Major DELAFIELD, Captain MORDECAI, and Captain MCCLELLAN,) had been cordially received with distinguished honor by the supreme authorities of the Czar ALEXANDER, so far as the latter had advanced at last accounts. On their arrival at Berlin they were welcomed and entertained by the Russian Minister in the most cordial manner, and when they reached Warsaw Prince PASKIEWITCH greeted them with splendid hospitality. He gave them a grand review of [illegible] *ordered an engineer officer to show them the fortifications, &c.* They had been [illegible] between an invitation from the Emperor [illegible] what the Russian capital, St. [illegible] be expressed to the Crimea. They proceed [illegible] fire, and have arrived at [illegible] doubtless, have witnessed the [illegible] facilities for the prosecution of [illegible] the Emperor only can give. This [illegible] der great obligations to the Emperor [illegible] and the officers for their [illegible] attentions to our officers—treatment which [illegible] the cordial relations [illegible] that we deem it worthy of special notice.

Steamship Arago.

The passengers of the United States Mail Steamer *Arago*, on her return from her first voyage across the Atlantic, being assembled on board, S. G. GOODRICH, Esq., was called to the Chair, and on motion of Gen. J. A. DIX, A. W. SCHARNY, Esq., United States Consul at Falmouth, was appointed Secretary, when a committee of three was charged with the duty, reported the following expression of the sentiments of all the passengers on board:

CAPT. D. LIMES—*Dear Sir*: The undersigned take great pleasure in expressing to you as the unanimous sentiment of the passengers in the steamship *Arago*, of whom they are a committee, the satisfaction they have felt in their passage from Havre and Southampton, with regard to the excellent qualities of the ship as a sea boat, the efficiency of the officers, and your vigilance and skill as her commander. Her accommodations for passengers, the cleanliness and good order which are maintained in her internal arrangements, and the steadiness and ease in rough weather, are all that could be desired by families or individuals crossing the Atlantic. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to your uniform and well-known courtesy and kindness, and especially to your unremitted assiduity and effective arrangements for guarding by every possible precaution in thick weather against the danger of collision with other vessels. With our best wishes for your health and prosperity.

We remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.

S. G. GOODRICH, Boston. C. D. ARNOLD, Albany.
A. P. HOLMES, N. York. T. BARTLEY, Phila.
DUKE I. CARY, Boston. JAMES FAGAN, Ireland.
JAMES FAGAN, Jr., Ireland. T. P. MOORE, Boston.
JOHN A. DIX, N. York. J. F. MOORE, Boston.
RT. POWELL, Ireland. EDMUND YARD, Phila.
THOMAS W. M. DAWTREY, N. York.

Which was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. CHARLES L. SHARPLESS, of Philadelphia, we, the undersigned Secretary and Chairman, were requested to have them printed in one or more of the principal newspapers of the City of New-York.

S. G. GOODRICH, Chairman.
A. W. SCHARNY, Secretary.

Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court, Chambers, July 16, 1855.

Electors in Eighth District.—Reports in Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 16.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In re Sarah J. Halsted.—This case is one resulting from the elopement which took place from Orange, N. J., some months since. The parties left Orange privately, and were for some months among the missing. At last, however, they were discovered and arrested in Chicago, and the lady sent to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum by her father. A writ of habeas corpus has been issued, and the case was yesterday brought before this Justice.

A few moments before the case was called, Mr. Bingham, counsel for the lady's father, approached counsel, and told him that the case was one not proper for publication, and that he was going to make a motion to exclude all reporters.

The case was finally called, when the counsel on both sides went to the Judge's desk, and for many quarters of an hour were engaged in close conversation, which was so private, that, though they were regular Court proceedings, we are unable to report the arguments. At their close we learned that the case was adjourned until Tuesday, the 24th inst. Whether the reporters will be excluded then, remains to be seen.

Newton.—The Supreme Court Special Term Calendar will be called on Thursday, after the argument on the Ninth-avenue Railroad is concluded.

Diamond Reef.

The removal of Diamond Reef, rocking, as it does, among the most important of improvements proposed to our City authorities, we have endeavored to make ourselves acquainted with the progress of the preliminary arrangements necessary to a commencement of the work. There are some things connected with this matter which, at present, seem to require the attention; but as the disposal of the entire subject is probably now in the hands of His Honor the Mayor, the true interests of the City will doubtless meet with due attention.

In reply to some questions on the subject, we have received the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I shall be happy to comply with your wish in furnishing you with a complete statement of those relative to the proceedings which have taken place in connection with the contemplated removal of Diamond Reef, but the matter having become quite complicated, it will take me a few days to gather all the information which is required for making the statement as complete as desirable. There is one inquiry, however, to which I have not as yet been able to obtain any satisfactory and reliable answer, and which I will therefore request here with the hope that some party who knows it will be kind enough to furnish me with the information I want, and which any statement will be incomplete.

The question I have to ask is, *Where can I find the "United States Official Survey,"*—mentioned in the report dated June 6, from the Committee on Wharves, Piers, &c., of the Board of Councilmen—"*by which that survey, and when was it made?*" The portion of the report in which this survey is mentioned, reads as follows: "Upon examination of the testimony adduced, (who testified?) and confirmed by the United States Official Survey, (where is it?) the extent to be removed appears to be about, and very close to, 4,000 cubic yards; and in other position, whether by the original bid of 90 68 per cubic yard, or by their agreement in extending the figures, the Committee on Wharves, Piers, &c., of the Board of Councilmen believe it to be for the interests of the City to accept of the agreement of $39,000, as it presents all the advantages of a survey." (Do you understand this? I have tried hard, but did not succeed.)

I know of several "official United States Surveys" of Diamond Reef, made at different periods, and differing one from the other, according to whether they were taken before or after my operations on that Reef, but I also know that no copy of any of those surveys did accompany the papers when sent to the Board of Aldermen, and I confess whether it has been added to them since, taking into consideration that this survey (apparently so unwilling to come forth,) is to go forward to the one referred to in the report, as the basis of the contract, and which I have been informed is in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, for the purpose of obtaining a copy from the Street Commissioner, I think you will easily understand, that it is a question of prominent importance—in fact, the most important document in the whole affair. I shall feel obliged to whoever will give me the information where to find it, which a fair use shall be made, and you may rest assured that I shall do my utmost to elicit the whole truth in regard to this mysterious affair—having everything to gain, and nothing to lose by it. Let me say, in connexion, that I believe neither you nor the public ever supposed me to notice situations and insinuations of a rather personal and abusive character, which have thrown out in a letter inserted in your issue for last Saturday, one which, if I should have taken any notice, would tend to transform into a personal contest what is, and ought to be treated as a question of paramount public and general interest. I remain yours, &c.,

New-York, July 16, 1855. RAILLEFERT.

American Officers in the Crimea.

From the Washington Union.

The statement going the rounds of the newspapers that the three officers of the American army dispatched to the Crimea by the President, for the purpose of observing the improvements in the military sciences, have been relieved of the necessary sanction of the Russian Government, is a *malicious fabrication.* A private letter from a friend by the last steamer assures us that the three officers alluded to, (Major DELAFIELD, Captain MORDECAI, and Captain MCCLELLAN,) had been cordially received with distinguished honor by the supreme authorities of the Czar ALEXANDER, so far as the latter had advanced at last accounts. On their arrival at Berlin they were welcomed and entertained by the Russian Minister in the most cordial manner, and when they reached Warsaw Prince PASKIEWITCH greeted them with spl

The Daily Telegraph
Friday, May 14, 1852

The Late Lord Raglan.

The announcement of Lord RAGLAN's death, by dysentery, on the 28th June, after a week's illness, has fallen upon us most unexpectedly. The London newspapers, received by the Arago yesterday, contain no intimation of the nature of his malady, and from time to time, upon his return (or intention) to the Crimea, as Commander-in-Chief, the first report mentioned his become ailment and end over his medical resources. Some account of a man who has filled such high and responsible offices as those entrusted to Lord RAGLAN may not be inopportune at this moment.

Lord FITZROY JAMES HENRY SOMERSET, (created Baron RAGLAN in September, 1852,) was the eighth son of the fifth Duke of BEAUFORT, and was consequently grand-uncle of the present Duke. Born on September 30, 1788, he entered the British army in June, 1804, as Ensign of the eighty-fifth regiment, and was promoted to a captaincy in December of the same year. In 1806, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and continued in that capacity during the whole of the Peninsular campaign. He was present at the battle of Talavera, and was wounded at Busaco, where he was mentioned in despatches. He obtained a majority of the 53rd regiment in 1809, and in the following year, when Wellington took the command in the Peninsula, young SOMERSET, by that time a captain, formed one of his staff, and, in 1810, added to his duties as aide-de-camp those of military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief,—a connection between the parties which continued down to the death of the Duke, in 1852, whenever WELLINGTON consulted military matters.

Lord FITZROY SOMERSET served all through the Peninsular War, and his personal friends of Lord Wellington's staff, John Hall and Sir Alexander Gordon, were killed at his side. In 1811, he was promoted to a majority in the 53rd regiment, and in the following year, when WELLINGTON was made a Peer, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. He was present at the battle of Salamanca, and was wounded at the storming of the Retiro. In 1813, he was appointed Colonel of the 53rd Regiment, and in 1814 Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. In 1815, he was appointed Major-General of the Staff, and in September, 1827, which also made him Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and Master-General of the Ordnance. Upon the formation of the Duke of WELLINGTON's Administration, in January, 1828, he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. In February, 1834, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron RAGLAN, of Cefntilla Court, in the county of Monmouth, and in the following year, after the battle of Talavera, was appointed Field Marshal, which, as entirely distinct from the military rank, is the highest attainable by any subject of the Queen. In 1842, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Peninsula, which he held for five years, and in 1847 he was appointed Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, which he held at the time of his death.

The Duke of WELLINGTON died in September, 1852, and public opinion was already in favour of the appointment of Lord RAGLAN to the vacant office of Commander-in-Chief in entire service. The Duke of WELLINGTON held in September, 1852, and public opinion was already in favour of the appointment of Lord RAGLAN to the vacant office of Commander-in-Chief in entire service. The Duke of WELLINGTON held in September, 1852, and public opinion was already in favour of the appointment of Lord RAGLAN to the vacant office of Commander-in-Chief in entire service.

In February, 1854, Lord RAGLAN, who in his 66th year, was promoted to the rank of General, and in the following month, when hostilities with Russia were declared, was appointed to the command of the British forces in Turkey. When despatched to the seat of war, Lord RAGLAN's instructions from the Duke of WELLINGTON were, that he should be promoted to the chief administration of the army; the veteran Duke was called to the Premiership, and Prince ALBERT himself proposed him. Further, to that effect, appeared in the newspapers, but with Peculiar unhappiness Ministers of the crown at once, by the mouth of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, disclaimed the "direct interference" of the crown in the matter, and the nomination was made by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Secretary of State for War, and Lord RAGLAN was sent out (by the Government) to take command of a certain Sir Prince ALBERT should propose him. Further, to that effect, appeared in the newspapers, but with Peculiar unhappiness Ministers of the crown at once, by the mouth of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, disclaimed the "direct interference" of the crown in the matter, and the nomination was made by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Secretary of State for War, and Lord RAGLAN was sent out (by the Government) to take command of a certain Sir

New Insurrection.

The Southern Press is fruitful of devices for bringing the North to its senses and compelling it to submit quietly to Southern measures and dictation; but, for some cause or other, our amiable friends on the other side have not yet been able to put any of their coercive schemes into operation.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has lately discovered, or revamped, a new method for bringing the North to terms; it simply proposes to starve us out by establishing a non-intercourse and embargo from us for corn and cotton. It proposes to the South to do its own manufacturing, to entirely withdraw from all intercourse with the North, and to declare war, while retaining the Union, cold and odious war, while retaining the Union, cold and odious.

Now, as we have said, this is not the first time that the Southern Press has indulged in dreams of the kind, and it is probable that it will be the last. The whole empire grain question will be a great deal more easily settled by the people themselves. Served as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity he was present at the battle of Waterloo, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He was also appointed Knight Commander of the Bath.

Until he had promotion was, to a certain extent, a matter of seniority, with, you and good service. He earned a name and his claim by his services as Fusilier D'Oloe, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez and Toulouse. He obtained the silver medal for Maida, and was a Peninsular veteran (whose is a very rare distinction) when he had been only a few months married, and on that field, when an Empire fell, he lost his right arm.

From 1816 to 1819 he was Secretary of Embassy at Paris. During the same time Wellington was also there in command of the British portion of the army of occupation. In 1818, when Wellington was made Master General of the Ordnance, Lord F. SOMERSET became his Secretary, (salary £1,000 a year,) and continued with him until 1827, when the death of the Duke of York, (brother of GEORGE IV.) opened the way for the Duke of WELLINGTON to the command-in-chief. Lord FITZROY SOMERSET followed his chief to the Horse Guards, as Military Secretary, (salary £3,000 per annum,) and when the Duke resigned office in 1827, to put a Canningite having been appointed Prime Minister, it was at his special request that Lord HILL, his successor, continued Lord F. SOMERSET in office. (January, 1827,) which he continued to hold until Hill's death in 1842. "The Duke" then resumed the command of the army, which he retained—with SOMERSET again as his *alter ego*—until his death. Thus during an uninterrupted period of five-and-twenty years (from 1827 to 1852) Lord FITZROY SOMERSET was virtually at the head of the British army, and the duties of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief are very peculiar. No one who has ever held the office under "the Duke," or the Commander-in-Chief, has ever been popular. He was always compelled to say "No" to everybody, and to refuse everything to everybody. Hence, unless he possesses the most consummate tact, he must be a fruitful source of humiliation to Princes and Peers, that FITZROY SOMERSET should have filled such a position for so long a time is a very remarkable circumstance, and is a high testimonial to his character and conduct. Indeed, the Duke of WELLINGTON himself already indicates a disposition to cavil on the part of Colonel PEEL, who had taken office under him, and who was therefore ready to resign as far as his principles were concerned. Indeed, the Peel Cabinet resigned almost immediately upon the Duke's appointment, and generally that ideal between the General and the soldier, the fruit of time and mutual esteem, was altogether wanting on the part of Sir ROBERT PEEL.

The New Commander in the British Army.

The London papers say that General SIMPSON has received the command of the British Army in the Crimea. This is, doubtless, a temporary appointment; for General SIMPSON is a septuagenarian, and the complaints so lately urged against his predecessor may be raised with justice against his own disease. He served in the Peninsular War from May, 1811, to 1812, and in the campaign of 1815, being severely wounded at Quatre Bras. He was also with Sir CHARLES NAPIER in 1840, in the campaign against the mountain and desert tribes situated on the right bank of the Indus. He received the commission as Major-General in November, 1851, and now holds the office of Governor of Portsmouth.

Col. Benton and the President.

Col. STARNE publishes a letter in the *Intelligencer*, accompanied with various extracts from California papers, designed to expose the corrupt motives and the disastrous results of the removal of Lieut. BEALE from the post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the appointment of T. J. HARNEY in his place. These extracts tend to show that HARNEY is utterly incompetent for the place that his sympathies and his interests are with the squatters, that he has suffered large amounts of the property of the United States to be stolen, and that he has suffered large amounts of the property of the United States to be stolen, and that he has suffered large amounts of the property of the United States to be stolen, and

LONG ISLAND.

FOR RENT FOR 1866.

Tuesday afternoon a very exciting Trotting match between Gen. Grant, of Centreville Queens, and Lady Fonda. The race was made several weeks ago, and created considerable excitement in Kings and Queens Counties. The purse was $100 or $50 each. The horses were to trot in harness, mile heats, best three in five, to carry 150 lbs. each. The first heat was won by Gen. Grant, in 2:37. The second heat was won by Lady Fonda, in 2:36. The third heat was won by Gen. Grant, in 2:37. The fourth heat was won by Lady Fonda, in 2:36. The fifth heat was won by Gen. Grant, in 2:37. The sixth heat was won by Lady Fonda, in 2:36. The seventh heat was won by Gen. Grant, in 2:37. The eighth heat was won by Lady Fonda, in 2:36. The ninth heat was won by Gen. Grant, in 2:37. The tenth heat was won by Lady Fonda, in 2:36. The eleventh heat was won by Gen. Grant, in 2:37. The twelfth heat was won by Lady Fonda, in 2:36. The thirteenth heat was won by Gen. Grant, in 2:37. 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We have received double copies of the 30th ult., forwarded by the old mail, and a number of other papers from the interior and coast towns.

The Cairo (Illinois) Times says:

"Gov. Reynolds has been lower the past season than for many years. We have not yet had any flowing rise. If there is much more in the mountains, it certainly should have shown itself by this time to take rise of our river. It is likely that we shall have very little water in the Colorado this season.

Col. James M. Hall, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, has been in our city the past week to pay off the volunteers. He proceeds to Denham in the discharge of his duties.

We learn from the Dallas Herald that the remains of the late Major ARNOLD have been removed from Fort Graham, where he was killed, to Fort Worth. The ceremonies of removal were performed by the Masonic order, the dead of Col. M. P. JOHNSON, Fort Worth had been established by the deceased in 1849, and was a favorite place with him. His remains were in excellent preservation, though some year and a half had elapsed.

Crops on the Brazos are in fine condition. We lately learned from Messrs. Burleson, and Robertson and Cousins, in all of which the cotton crop is doing well. The cane crop is very abundant.

The Austin (Texas) Gazette says:

It is reported that the Indians stole horses from a ranch near Centreville, and also from the town, in the early part of the present week. Accounts of depredations are quite frequent on the frontier west of the Colorado.

An expedition was fitted out by citizens living on the Blanco and Guadalupe rivers. It is the intention of the party to follow the trail of the next band of savages who make a descent upon them, and if they find them. EDWARD BURLESON will accompany the expedition provided it is well armed, mounted and provisioned for thirty days. He is experienced Indian fighter. Something must be done to protect the frontier from the incursions of the Indians, else the settlements on the upper Colorado and Guadalupe will be broken up. The citizens must look to themselves for protection. The disposition of the United States troops prevents intelligence from reaching them in time to strike a blow at a party of marauders upon those streams.

As to the work on the Houston Railroad, the Galveston Telegraph, of the 23d inst., says:

The grading is nearly completed on the first section of twenty five miles, the ties are being delivered, and the work, generally is in a state of forwardness that will enable the contractor to complete it before the time required by his contract. Messrs. James W. Burke & Co. have about 175 hands employed on the earth work, bridges and culverts, and in getting out ties, &c. There are besides several sub-contracts for timber, on which between fifty and 100 hands are employed. The work of laying down the iron will commence in a few days.

The same paper says that from the 1st of September to the 27th ult., 39,555 bales of cotton were received in the warehouses of Houston, and, in addition, from 5,000 to 6,000 bales were received on the wharf. Last year less than 29,000 bales were received at Houston.

Outrage by a Railroad Conductor.

The Boston Mail states that A poor German emigrant, advanced in years, purchased in New-York, tickets for himself, brother and daughter, for Boston by the Stonington route, and paid for them in British coin. After arriving at Stonington, he gave up his ticket to a man whom he supposed to be the conductor, but who was somebody else. When the conductor came along, the brother and daughter gave up their tickets, and the poor emigrant explained the circumstances in which he stood, but the conductor was inexorable, and said angrily, "Pay up or clear!" Without giving a chance for further explanation, he took the poor emigrant just as he was in his shirt sleeves, by the arm and pushed him out, the cars going at the time, at the rate of thirty miles an hour!

The others came on to Boston, but nothing has been heard of their companion, and whether he is dead or alive, they cannot tell. He had with him all the funds of the party, so that his brother and daughter are now not only in a state of the greatest anxiety and distress, but are obliged to be supported by charity. The Mail adds, that "the whole matter has been placed in the hands of eminent legal counsel, and a thorough examination of the outrage will be instituted. Such acts must not and cannot go unpunished. Justice demands atonement."

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday, July 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 100 bbls. Pots at $5 70, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ @ 100 lbs.—showing a steady market.

COFFEE—Rio is much better and a shade firmer,—our sales thereof since our last comprising the cargo of Agnes, say 4,500 bags, at an average of 10½c. W lb.; with 2,000, in lots to trade, at 10½c. @ 11c. W lb. This is the week's business in Rio.—we have had to record only one cargo since past.—Other kinds are unaltered.

COTTON—Sales are limited in variety inactive and unsettled. The manner's news has thus far only held the effect of checking transactions. The supply is pretty ample, but all of it is not being offered for sale. The latest operations were as our quotations;

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, W lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11	11	11½	11½
Middling Fair	11½	11½	12	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in better supply, and, though still pretty actively inquired for, mainly by the home trade, they are more easily procured at somewhat weaker prices. This day's business amounts to 5,000 bbls. within our revised ranges:

Inferior State	$8 31½ @ 8 37½
Ordinary State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½ @ 9 00
Round Hoops	9 12½ @ 9 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 10 00
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 75

Canadian is less active and tending downwards. The operations embrace only 900 bbls. common to extra, at $8 62½ @ $9 75 W bbl. Southern Flour is dull and rather lower, with sales of 2,000 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra, at $10 25@$12 @ bbl. Tuss. Barrs. Rye is selling from store at $5 75 @ $6 W bbl. Corn Meal continues in good request at $4 75 @ $4 87½ for Brandywine, $4 87½ for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, @ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving a little more freely, and in consequence, though not much lower, the day's sales have been confined to small lots of Michigan White at $2 10; and New Southern Red at $2 05 @ $2 08. This morning's Albany Argus mentions as an evidence that Wheat will not command the famine prices it did last Winter, that the Vincennes (Indiana) Gazette says that millers and farmers are closing contracts for new Wheat at $1 @ bushel, deliverable in from 10 to 15 days. The Gazette says that the first lots of Wheat that have been bought will command $1 25; the extra caution is the result of competition among the millers, as we do not grind the first lots of new Wheat. We may expect, however, that $2 @ $2 10 in the month of August, and before the 1st of January, it will doubtless sell for $2 50 or $3. Rye is pretty freely offered, and in small changes. 1,000 bushels were obtained, to-day, at $1 @, delivered. @ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain without variation. Oats and Western Corn are attracting more attention, and are now worth 60c.@65c. @ bushel. Corn is in very request for home use and export, and in moderate supply, sales of 60,000 bushels were effected, chiefly at full prices @ the extremes are well sustained prices. The day's sales may reach 70,000 bushels, mainly inferior to prime Western Mixed at 60c.@61c., closing with sales of 5,000 Western, to be had under 61c. @ bushel. Some White Southern (which is rare and wanted) brought 64 12½ @ bushel.

HEMP—Only a limited business has been transacted in River at unchanged prices. The receipts are not very large, but are quite equal to the wants of buyers.

HOPS—Sale quiet, but steady as last we quoted.

IRON—Scotch Pig was reduced, to-day, to the extent of 170 tons, @ 29s 6d@30s, usual credit, @ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LARD—Eastern are exhibited each weekly at 91 50 @ 92 50 @ 100 lbs.

LEAD—The extensive sales of past days have occurred at 6c.asset for pig, part at 60 days, and part at 4 months. Sheet, for future delivery, on terms not made public, 8c@8½c.

MOLASSES—The supply continues light and receipts moderate. Prices are unaltered. Small sales nearly reported at New-Orleans at 30c.@32c. @ gall.—Other descriptions nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, but offers from primary points rather more freely. A sale of 500 casks is reported—Spirits Turpentine at 40c.@41c. @ gallon, but there are no sales worthy mention. Rosins, who are advancing higher classes, which impede conveyance. The next Rosin are no doubt transferred.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are but very moderately active in at former quotations. Red and Olive Oils are without change. Linseed is in less request, at 85c.@ 86c. for large, and 90c.@95c. for small lots, @ gallon. The stock is a reduced one. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so active, but prices—the day's sales comprising 900 bbls. at $16 87½@$17 for new Mess; $15 87½ for old Mess; and $15 50 for new prime. @ bbl.—Beef continues rather dull and heavy. 150 pkgs. Country Prime sold on terms not ascertained. 300 Packet Mess at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July. The interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees,

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and 3 per cent on all sums over $600, which shall have been deposited on or before three months from the 1st July next, will be paid for deposit made after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 to 1 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HASSETT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—No. 73 Sixth-avenue, corner Waverley-place.—July Interest for 1855. Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable at the Bank, during Bank hours on and after Monday the 16th inst. Interest not called for, is carried to the credit of Depositors as principal, and ceases from the date of closing the books. Bank open from 9 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. R. WERSELIUS, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors named thereto, for the six months ending 30th inst., on the Stock Fund, on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
New-York, July 13, 1855.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent upon the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the usual time, standing on the books of the Company on the 30th June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.

Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co., CHICAGO, July 16, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the Treasurer's office, in this city, on and after the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

E. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, June 23, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent, payable on and after the 30 day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN RATE.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of (one) per cent on the Capital Stock, payable here on the 5th of July, and to the Northern Stockholders, at the Bank of America, New-York, on the 15th July next.

T. L. WILRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 32 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 61 Broad-street, New-York, July 2, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. HENRY QUACKENBOS, Sec'y.

[OFFICE OF THE BERGEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., July 10, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date.

S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st. DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books are closed to that date.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 61 Broad-st., New-York, July 14, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 14, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

J. AMOS, Jr., Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after Monday, 2d day of July.

JOHN HARRIS, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BONDS INTEREST.—The interest on the bonds of this Railroad Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The Transfer Books will be closed on and after July 20 until the day of payment.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Amsterdam,	Cette,	Lisbon,	Oporto,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Leghorn,	Rio Janeiro,
Athens,	Dublin,	Milan,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Seville,
Berlin,	Frankfort,	Malaga,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Florence,	Naples,	Stockholm,
Bremen,	Genoa,	Palermo,	Trieste,
Basle,	Frankfort,	Rome,	Turin,
Barcelona,	Geneva,	Valparaiso,	Venice,
Bologna,	Hamburg,	Vienna,	Verona,
Brussels,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Zurich,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Montevideo,	Hong Kong,
Basle,	Hayre,	Melbourne,	Paris,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aix,	Venice,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Milan,	Verona,
Bremen,	Hong Kong, Calcutta,	Milan,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Verona,
Calcutta,	London,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Lisbon,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Paris,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Foochow,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES IN LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle,	Hunter River,
Brisbane and Ipswich,	Moreton Bay,
Victoria Branches:	
Melbourne,	Geelong, Kingston,
Castlemaine,	Mount Alexander,
Belfast,	Mudgee,
Bankers' Agency,	Sandhurst,
Ovens Agency.	

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Exposure of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams & Co., and are prepared to transact all business pertaining to exchange, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure, to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom House business with agencies at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to transact bills of Exchange and to draw upon all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of the principal cities of Europe, in sums of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos; and the only house where the celebrated ALEXANDER WATERS' pianos of modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand Pianos at bargains. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeon's, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $60 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture. Second-hand Melodeons from $30 to $60. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishment. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, 2d. Nicholas House.

A SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—For sale, a beautiful 6½ octave Rosewood Piano-forte, iron frame and in full with pearl keys, warranted for five years, and guaranteed by one of the best City makers; will be sold for $200, less than cost, if applied for immediately at No. 122 Waverley-place, late Factory-st.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons that they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 423 & 425 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by fifteen of the first exhibitors in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HALLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 205 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in depth and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIRSSON & SONS' PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 103 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second hand pianos constantly on hand.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY ATKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 146 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents by the sale of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, and the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its superior covering properties, elasticity, non-chalking, durability, and its adaptation to any climate. Also, to the Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeon's, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND ZINC MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City are now manufacturing of Dry White Zinc and White and Coloured Zinc Paints, for sale by the Agents of the Company, at the Factory, and at their Warehouse, No. 49 Maiden-lane, New-York, where orders are respectfully solicited. The Paints are guaranteed fireproof, and the durability of Titanic Paints has become favorable terms by the Company's Agents.

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—BROADWAY, WILLIAMSBURG.—Are now prepared to issue policies on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates. Office open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. DECK, Light 78. Private societies will be given to others for a term of time, as may be desired, or single shares. J. S. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st.

HUNGARIAN PIG-IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 brand is free and soft, and is the best Iron for Foundry purposes. Sold by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 68 William-st., corner Fleet-st.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple, efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. GATES, No. 8 Water-st., Agent for the Manufacturer.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, at the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in as the capital to the common fund of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—NATIONAL OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given of the Seventh Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, to be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Albany, on the last Tuesday of June, 1855, pursuant. Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., Actuary.

Supreme Court—Edmund Whalen against The Empire State Mutual Insurance Company. The standing in this cause having been returned duly executed to this Court, on motion of Frederick J. Scott of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, that this Court doth hereby assume jurisdiction of the said defendant, that the said corporation, the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts; and that said defendant, and each and every of its officers and agents, be and they are hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts, or compounds and paying over or in any way disposing of or destroying any of the property, moneys, books, papers, choses in action or other property belonging to said corporation; that the said corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary for the due winding up and settlement of its affairs, and that a Receiver be appointed of all the property, moneys, debts and effects of the said corporation, with power to demand, sue for, collect and receive the same, and to compound with debtors on such terms as he may deem proper, and to prosecute and defend all suits now pending or hereafter to be brought by or against the said corporation, and to do all other acts in the premises which may be necessary for the due winding up of the affairs of the said corporation, and for no other purpose whatever; and that for all which purposes the said Receiver be vested with all the estate, property and rights of the said corporation, and that all persons and bodies corporate shall be enjoined from interfering with the same or any part thereof.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties to this action, by coming in and presenting their claims to such Receiver under this decree, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court, and to the rules and orders thereof in their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action, by coming in and presenting their claims to such Receiver under this decree, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court, and to the rules and orders thereof in their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and set forth within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment or hereinafter mentioned, or be debarred thereof, be precluded from the benefit of this judgment, and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively in the State Register, printed at Albany, and also in the Commercial Advertiser, printed at the City of New-York, and in the City of Albany, and one in the county of Saratoga, and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof, by causing a copy thereof, with a notice stating the day of the entry of this judgment, and the time fixed by the Court for the appointment of such Receiver, to be served on each of the several creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and on each claimant, to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence so far as the same can be ascertained by the said Receiver, or at the usual place of residence of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered and adjudged, that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13 81 for his costs and disbursements in this action; and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

Ent. July 3, '55. LA Corp.

JAMES W. HOETON, Clerk Saratoga County.
P. S. Root, Saratoga Springs, Plaintiff's Attorney.
July 6, 1855. jy17-law2w*Tu

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1855.

ANNUAL ELECTION held by the Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P Yeiverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James L. Brower,
Christopher Gray,	Alexander Hosack,	D. Ferdinand Morgan,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Mountjoy,	George D. Cregin,	Abraham Lozier,
Matthias Clark,	Matthias Clark, Jr.	Jacob Lorillard,
Edward L. Lyon,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward F. Clark,	William Moir,	Phillip J. Rousselot,
Alfred Bernard,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 2 New-Wall-street.—Branch Office, No. 1 Astor House.—Cash Capital of $250,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Fiesen,	Wm. B. Dayen,	Theodor Sterling,
Samuel Jessup,	Jacob C. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor
Jeremiah G. Jones,	Spencer C. Cone,	Joseph B. Cox,
Cyrus P. White,	J. W. Gatenhaby,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Hinsbart,	or, Jr.,	David E. Holmes,
George Read,	James H. Quick,	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES FISSON, Pres't.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.
OFFICE NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company are now prepared to insure Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Merchandize in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICE,
No. 23 Williams-st., corner of and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 2 Wall-st. and 298 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., for limited or perpetual terms, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CRAWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MYRON KELLY, in said Canal Bank, Amendment Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County, have been presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the Funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

au29, 54-1aw2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT ALBANY, May 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL MARTHUSEN, as individual banker (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

my20, 54-1aw2yTu

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 38-st., cor. of 8th-av., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Book is open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $60.—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail 700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and the Chagres and Gulf of Mexico storms. The splendid double-cabin steamships NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons burden, Capt. FITZGERALDS, will leave pier No. 3 North River, foot of Warren-st., for Greytown, Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 1,600 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of river navigation to ascend, and arrive in PRESCOTT in time to take the steamer for San Francisco.

Rates of passage, including meals and berths on the Transit route, and all necessary expenses:

First Cabin, $150; Second Cabin, $100; Steerage, $60.

Children under 12 years of age, half price; under 5 years, free.

Baggage, 50 cubic feet, free; over that amount, $1 per cubic foot.

Passengers will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship Sonora, R. WHITING Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public is informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS fitted at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the company, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

5 SPOFFORD & STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON BANK.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with the cars of the Hudson River Railroad at Hudson, and Harlaem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners. Extra coaches will be in readiness at Hudson to convey passengers to Catskill, Leeds, Coxsackie, Athens, Stockport, Lower Red Hook, Tivoli, Barrytown, Rhinebeck, North and South Albany, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 A. M. in the morning, and arrives in PRESCOTT in time to take the steamer.

RAVELAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MILLER & CO.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND HAG HARBOR.—The splendid steamboat ISCARO BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for Northport, Port Jefferson, Setauket, Old Field, Stony Brook, Setauket, Port Jefferson, Northport, Greenport and Hag Harbor, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 A. M., Greenport at 5, Orient Point at 6, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson at 10 M., and Northport at 12 M., and will be taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Leaving foot of Vestry-st. (or Barclay-st.) at 7 A. M. (Sundays excepted). The splendid steamboat CATSKILL, Capt. C. H. DECKER, will leave as above, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Verplanck's, Stony Point, Peekskill, Caldwell's, Cold Spring, Fishkill Landing, Newburgh, Milton, Marlborough, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Staatsburgh, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Barrytown, Upper Red Hook, Catskill, Hudson, Stockport, Coxsackie, Athens and Kinderhook, arriving in Albany at 5 P. M. Fare only $1. Freight taken low. Extra coaches will be in

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Improvement of the Five Ward.

The streets where business activity is most observable, where width and the unimpeded intercourse of commercial traffic are most desirable, are not only, generally speaking, the narrowest, but from one end of the year to the other, blocked up one half their width by a huge pile of bricks opposite some demolished warehouse in process of reconstruction. No sooner is this effected and the way clear again, than down goes another building in close proximity to the other, and thus the nuisance is made perpetual. There is certainly this consolation, that the new buildings are generally more lofty, commodious and elegant, so much so as to make the want of uniformity between the new and the old the more obvious. In fact, New-York is wholly in the process of being rebuilt; but to the generation who have to watch it, the process appears slow and disagreeable.

If a man could go away and revisit us after some 20 or 30 years, the change to him would be doubtless surprising, as similar would be the feelings if a person were now to return after having been absent half that period.

These remarks apply to the whole City, and to the Five Ward, as the busiest, oldest, most narrow and worst built section of our metropolis. Entering the west part of Liberty-street from Broadway, Messrs. C. & A. J. SMITH, are erecting a lofty pile of buildings, while temporary, a pile of brick the size of a house, occupies one half the carriage-way.

Messrs. T. W. C. FRY & Co. have erected large and commodious storage premises at the corner of Albany and Washington streets, while at the opposite angle a five-story new building, occupied by the General Railroad Office, commands attention, strangely contrasting with the low hovels and miserable two-story structures around. Thence along Washington street to the Battery, the way is through a locality which, for stench and filth of every description, is perhaps unequaled in the City. As they tell us that the purlieus of Westminster Abbey is the dirtiest locality in the British metropolis, so the district west of our Cathedral is the most villainously filthy and stinking neighborhood in New-York. To a casual observer the reasons of all this are very obvious. The river is near, and though the fall of ground is not considerable, yet the rains are prevented from washing the streets by the present arrangement, which permits the placing of tubs of ashes on the sidewalk. These are never thoroughly emptied.

What is worse, they are raked by prowling wanderers, each provided with a basket and a prong; their contents are trimbled and sampled, partly on the pavement, but chiefly in the gutter, and thus the gutter becomes choked; rain falls, and the foul gutter becomes a putrescent puddle, instead of a channel for the tenant, which otherwise would wash all away.

In William-street, the front of a house is undergoing repair for a more elegant front; and at the corner of Exchange-place and William-street, a splendid marble-fronted building is in progress, to be occupied by the Bank of the State of New-York, Mr. RENWICK is the architect, and the structure will be among the most elegant in the City. Of course, a heap of brick and building material on each side the corner leaves barely room for a carriage to pass for the present. If the low "Verandah" dining saloon, intervening on William-street, between the new bank and the adjoining buildings, could have been demolished at the same time, a very ugly break in the architectural uniformity and elegance of the street would therefore have been removed.

In Wall-street, a mountain of old bricks occupies half the street opposite the Union Bank, and excavations are making deep in the sandy soil for something elegant and lofty.

The dust boxes are plenty in Washington-street, and cartloads of unremoved dust, filth and stinking slush abound among the Irish habitants of this street neighborhood.

At the corner of Wall and Water stands a stone-fronted building in rapidly going up on the site of the old Tontine. It will be occupied, we believe, partly by a banking company, and resemble, as far as we can judge, the Bank of the New-York State, just mentioned. There seems to be a rage just now for marble-fronted buildings, or for finely-carved stone. The ornamental carvings over the doorway and windows of this building are very elaborate and artistic.

Water-street is not very dirty, and considering its heavy traffic not so uneven as Fulton-street once was. The lower part of Maiden-lane, and that portion of Pearl-street within the First Ward, require no special remark, further than that in all these streets the dust boxes are all removed. Why is it not so in the crowded neighborhoods where hundreds of human beings are huddled together in filth and wretchedness? The spots where the scavenger's cart is most needed in this Ward, are precisely the places where, seemingly, his visits are like those of the angels, "few and far between;" thus by a species of inverted reasoning, directly inviting the advent of pestilential diseases.

The most obvious "nuisance" which we have stumbled on in this Ward, is the "Post-Office," housed in an old church, at almost the southern extremity of the Metropolis, and totally unworthy of our City. Inconvenient in every respect, we believe its internal management is not out of keeping with its "make-shift" exterior.

"No Politics in the Police"—Another Gaps-head Put Off.

The Police Commissioners met at No. 3 East Thirteenth-street, the residence of Recorder SMITH, and guillotined Captain MAYNARD of the Ninth Ward—a Whig, of course. The Captain had on his letters to the Board the recommendations of pretty nearly every solid man's name in the Ward—whether Whig, Democrat, Native or Alien, for his conduct as a faithful and efficient officer has been above reproach. But his naughty politics were fatal to his prospects with our good Mayor, who is "*pledged*" not to allow politics to come into the Police Department. The man that replaces Capt. MAYNARD is FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, a good Catholic and perfectly sound in one eye, at least, of Tammany Hall. He is not a Lottery Policy Dealer as were some eight or ten of the list appointed on the memorable 20th of May, nor—it will be interesting to some to know—is he a particular friend of the Alderman of that Ward, who lastly advocated for the captaincy Mr. STEPHEN M. DREW.

There is a great commotion created in the Ward, and a promising feud is started by this act between the two factions of the Democracy in that District.

Question to All Whom it may Concern.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I deem it proper, for the purpose of placing officers on their guard against imposition, to publish the fact that a certain colored man, calling himself THOMAS B. PURSEY, who, alleging that he belonged to the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, cruising on the Pacific coast is entitled to extra pay under the laws of Congress in this behalf. Said PURSEY, before me as a Public Notary, made proofs under oath, on 27th June last, and pleading destitution, obtained from me a few dollars. I sent his papers to the Navy Agent at Washington. (Mr. GARRETT LEAY,) who wrote to me that Mr. MCNAIR of Washington, had also a similar set of papers from said PURSEY, made out in this City, some days subsequent to mine! On inquiry of the gentleman here who made them out, I find he told the same tale, and received several dollars of him also; and as it is highly probable that this PURSEY is playing a deep game in this City, I hope this public notice will "head him off." Respectfully,

J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st.

Business-like.

We have seen a neat card issued by two officers "of the Mayor's Office," which is understood to be as follows: "*All police business confidential and done with dispatch.*" Nothing like business habits, and business is sure to flourish when *confidentially* transacted. The press, with its babbling forever at what the officers of justice are doing, is a great hindrance in the way of some who are hungry for a bit of one-sided justice. The enterprise of the attaché of the Mayor's Office is so surprising as it is novel.

Irish Aid Society.

An adjourned meeting of the Irish Aid Society was held at No 125 Grand-street, Monday night. There was a large attendance, and much interest in the welfare of the organization was evinced. A statement of the condition and prospects of the Society was read, and gave rise to some comments, after which the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing six months:

President—JAMES MULLIGAN.
Vice-President—THOMAS MARTIN.
Recording Secretary—M. T. KEELER.
Corresponding Secretary—R. WALSH.
Finance Committee—Silas C. Herring, H. P. West, John Boyd, David Kisner.

The election of additional officers was postponed to the next meeting.

The Society will in a few days be under full headway, and ready to commence its benevolent labors. A large number of applications for aid have already been made to the organization.

Emergence of the Police.

No "vagrows" now in this good City. Under our determined Mayor's sway, poor folks must look out how they behave. The police have warned off the little boot-blacks who inhabited the sidewalks in front of Trinity. Those who sit in front of the Old Brick Church are in peril—we tremble for them.

☞ The Mayor has given orders for the removal of all the market wagons that obstruct Dey-street in the morning.

☞ A camphene lamp exploded in the store No. 19 Rose-street at 11½ o'clock last night. Damage slight.

Twelfth Ward.

The Census statistics of the Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward, exclusive of the inmates of Ward's Island Refuge and Hospital, are as follows:

Number of inhabited houses, including shanties	504
Number of families	611
Number of persons	2,949
Of these were born in the United States	1,872
Ireland	1,044
Scotland	34
England	167
Germany	450
Remainder in various European countries and British Provinces.	
Native born voters	357
Naturalized voters	321
(Many families could not answer.)	
Persons of color	66
Persons of color who neither read nor write	16
Persons of color who read but not write	8
Number of Irish who neither read nor write	242
Number of Irish who read but not write	136
Number of Germans who neither read nor write	9
Number of Germans who read but not write	4
Number of English who read but not write	9

Mayor's Office.

A Committee of gentlemen from the merchants doing business in Dey and Washington streets, and the immediate vicinity of Washington Market, waited upon his Honor the Mayor, yesterday morning stating that the market gardeners occupy the street opposite their places of business, that it is impossible for them to do anything. It has of late compelled them to take their goods sometimes a whole block from their stores, and is a very serious nuisance and inconvenience, causing a loss of their custom to them.

His Honor said he addressed a communication on the subject to the Board of Aldermen, who acted upon it promptly, directing them to occupy the vacant wharfage at the foot of Dey-street, but upon going to the Board of Councilmen it was referred to a committee and there it remains—but that in the meantime he would instruct Capt. HOPKINS to keep the street clean, so that the ingress and egress to their stores should be kept open and clean.

Police News.

HEAVY FALSE PRETENCE CASE.

William D. Watson, a respectable merchant of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Officer MARTIN of the Second District Police Court, on the complaint of Gideon L. Walker, Samuel B. Fritts and Aaron P. Klaine, charged with obtaining promissory notes of the complainants to the sum of $28,000, by false pretences. It is alleged that the accused represented himself to be the owner of the personal property and of the ground upon which the Empire Tobacco Factory is built. When the factory was purchased, for which the complainants gave $25,000, they were to get a lease of the property for five years. They discovered, after the transaction was completed, that they could not get a lease of the ground upon which the factory stood, it having passed into other hands. Mr. Watson was formerly the proprietor of the real estate, but he sold out his interest in it about six months ago. The real estate now belongs to Messrs. Dubois & Vandervoort, Water-street. Watson also boasted that he was worth $60,000, which he had made of the Empire Works in two years. The complainants, by this transaction, allege that they will be losers to the tune of $15,000. The accused was held to answer.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

James D. Pitcher, an agent for the Union Grave Yard Company, was arrested yesterday by Officer Moore, of the Second District Police Court, charged on the complaint of Charles S. Wainwright, *No. 200 Chambers-street, one of the firm*, with embezzling $1,200. Mr. Pitcher, on being examined, acknowledged having taken $400; but when he took the money he expected that he would have it in his power to refund the same. The accused was *committed to answer in default of $1,000.*

ROBBED BY ROWDIES.

John Debatem, a German, was found on Sunday evening, in Fifty-sixth-street near Sixth-avenue, disabled. He stated that he was knocked down by a gang of rowdies on Saturday evening near the Seventh-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, and robbed of three five-franc pieces. He was left on the ground insensible. When he recovered he crawled to the Sixth-avenue where he was found by the Police. Had rum and the ten dollars fine nothing to do with this yarn?

BAD MONEY.

Joseph O'Connor, a young man, was brought before Justice Bogart yesterday, charged with having offered at the bar of the Astor House a counterfeit $5 on the Susquehanna Bank, in payment for a drink. He was told it was bad and left for up stairs, where he again offered it, requesting small bills in exchange. He was committed to Prison by the Magistrate.

GETTING THE GOOD OF A REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

A woman was sent up yesterday to Blackwell's Island for the twenty-eighth time. She got six months this turn. Rum was the cause. The husband is a very respectable man, and wishes to do well, but his "better half" is imbibing "the imported" all the time. She was sent up at his request.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings on the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms.*

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city Hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic and finely-wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES R. RAY, No. 189 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, long lay or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' HYGEIAN. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeian. Principal office No 243 Broadway, and sold by C. E. RUSS, No. 196 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

Ye "Constabel," a Daughter had,
With form divinely blest,
But freckles they were on ye face,
And ye Maiden could not rest.
(To be Continued.)

[Advertisement.]

☞ RUSHTON'S cream syrups and pure cool soda water can only be had under the Astor House and corner Broadway and Canal-street. Creams of the following kinds: vanilla, pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, orange, lemon and chocolate. Stop and try them.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs. H. P. NICHOLS appear at this house to-night in the drama of the "Carpenter of Rouen," which together with "Parents and Guardians" and "Crossing the Line," will form a most attractive entertainment.

LONG ISLAND.

From the Comptroller.

A statement made up by the Comptroller of Brooklyn of the receipts and payments on account of the city of Brooklyn prior to 1855, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
From Jan. 1 to June 30	$77,208 27
Payments during same period	46,490 99
Leaving a balance of	$30,683 28

He has been directed to apportion this balance and credit the same to the first twelve Wards in proportion to the value of the property respectively, according to the assessment of 1854.

Child Drowned.

A boy aged two years, son of Mr. HAMLIN, was drowned Sunday evening, on First street, Brooklyn, by accidentally falling into a pool of stagnant water.

☞ At a recent meeting held by the residents at Cedar Swamp, Queens County, the name of that location was changed to Glenburn.

NEW-JERSEY.

CRICKET.

Paterson vs. Harlem Clubs.

The Harlem Boys went to New-Jersey yesterday to play the first of a Home-and-Home Match with the Paterson Club. Harlem came off victorious as, it was only one day's match—as they claimed it on the first innings by five runs—a pretty close game, and well played. Harlem brought a strong team, and played well with WILEY, whose batting was much admired. He got 84 in two innings, among them 22 doubles and 7 threes. Young WRIGHT and GODWIN also played well—the latter especially in much improved. His father strained the sinews of one of his legs, but, with the assistance of a runner, managed to score 11. Old SAM WRIGHT was nowhere with his bat and might have bowled better. Some of the fielding was very bad.

Paterson felt as soon as they saw the Harlem team they were too strong for them, but still they played manfully and entertained their visitors plentifully at Mr. BRADY'S, the Cottage on the Cliff. SHAW headed the day for them, and made 21 in good style. HINCHLIFFE and BUCHANAN also deserve mention. They batted well. At this point of the game the Paterson only wanted 6 runs to win the match, when BUCHANAN was run out, and the next two men went out with round O. Such is the fortune of cricket. HALLA'S bowling was much admired, and he also made a beautiful catch. PILKINGTON bowled some good balls. The ground was visited during the match by several ladies and a good many citizens of Paterson, likewise Cricketers from New-York and Newark. Score:

HARLEM CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
White st Shaw, b Pilkington	0	b Hallasa	0
Bates, run out	3	b Law	11
H. Wright, Jr., c. Law, b. Pilkington	2	b Hallam	1
Willby, run out	27	c Hallasa, b Law	17
Green, leg before wicket	10	not out	6
Sam Wright, c and b Pilkington	0	c and b Hallasa	5
Richards, b Pilkington	0	b Pilkington	4
J. Godwin Jr., st Shaw	10	run out	4
Godwin, Sen., b Hallasa	4	b Hallam	7
Osborne, leg before wicket	5	c Hinchliffe, b Hallasa	0
Pope, not out	0	c and b Hinchliffe	0
Byes	2	Byes	6
Leg byes	1	Leg byes	6
Total	81	Total	66

1—Pearson c, Willby b Wright	1	8—Buchanan st. Bates	6
2—Smith b Wright	0	9—Pearson b Wright	1
3—Hallasa c White b Wright	6	10—Pilkington, not out	3
4—Butler b Willby	4	Byes	20
5—Shaw b Bates	31	Leg Byes	1
6—Law, leg before wicket	0	Wide Balls	0
7—Hinchliffe c. & b Wright	15	Total	78

On Wednesday, the second eleven New-York and St. George, played at Hoboken—a good match.

Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Jersey-City Common Council will be held at the Lyceum this evening.

☞ Mayor CLICKENER, of Hoboken, has issued a proclamation prohibiting bathing in the waters within the limits of Hoboken during the day time.

Recorder's Court.

In the case of Mr. DUNCAN and wife, who had a difficulty some days since in Jersey-City with officers KITTLE and PAYNTON, an examination was had yesterday before Recorder CUTTER, and Mr. DUNCAN was held to bail in the sum of $300, and Mrs. D. in the sum of $200, to appear for trial at the next term of Court, on a charge of assault and battery upon the officers. The first difficulty which led to the arrest, was between the families of Mr. DUNCAN and officer PAYNTON who resided in the same house.

POPULATION OF RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY IN 1855.—First Election District, 1,219; Second Election District, 2,340. Total for the town, 3,559.

POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE OF PORT CHESTER.—In 1855, 1,679; in 1845, 800. Increase in ten years, 879. Population of the town in 1850, 2,590. Increase in five years, 969.

Yale College Prizes.

Prizes for Declamation in the Sophomore Class (1857,) at Yale College, were awarded as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.—First Prize, Augustus H. Strong, Rochester, N. Y.; Second Prize, Edgar L. Heermance, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Third Prize, Samuel Scoville, West Cornwall, Conn.

SECOND DIVISION.—First Prize, Joseph C. Jackson, Newark, N. J.; John M. Holmes, Chicago, Ill. Second Prize, Edward D. Estillette, Grand Coteau, La.; Henry P. McCoy, Franklin, N. Y. Third Prize, George Pratt, East Weymouth, Mass.; Moses Tyler, Detroit, Mich.

THIRD DIVISION.—First Prize, William H. Seward, Gloveland, Mass.; David G. Porter, Waterbury, Conn. Second Prize, John C. Day, Hartford, Conn.; John T. Croxton, Paris, Ky. Third Prize, Henry C. Pratt, Hartford, Conn.; James Marshall, Nunda, N. Y.

THE DELUZ ESTATE.—The title to this large estate is about to be thoroughly examined. The motion for a commission to France to take testimony has been decided in the affirmative, and CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD and G. CLARENCE CLAY, of New-York City, have been appointed as commissioners, and will sail in the steamer of the 25th. They are directed by their instructions to proceed direct to Bordeaux, Toulouse, Mezeal, St. Girons and Pau, cities and villages lying in the southern part of France, close by the Lower Pyrenees, and to make diligent search for persons having knowledge of the family of Madame DULUZ, to take their testimony and to return it to the Court which sends them—that of the Surrogate. The right to the succession, which is valued at about one hundred thousand dollars, is now chiefly contested between JOHN F. FERRIS, of Ohio, an alleged son, and certain French heirs by the name of CANDELLE, and it is thought that this commission will be able definitely to settle all the questions that have arisen in the case.—*Tribune.*

The Sioux Expedition.

The steamer *Catarect* left this port yesterday afternoon for Fort Leavenworth, having on board the following officers: Gen. W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., Commander of the Sioux Expedition; Col. ANDREWS, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Major WRIGHT, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. VAN VLIET, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. HUDSON, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. HETH, 10th Infantry; Lieut. BALCH, Ordnance Department. These gentlemen proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, and thence, with all due expedition to the plains. It is presumed, from the present condition of affairs in that quarter, that no matter of small moment will be permitted to delay the progress of the troops, and that if the Sioux Indians can be found they will be chastised into a proper respect for the people of the United States. Nothing short of this will do, and though the Expedition is somewhat late in moving we have no doubt that Gen. HARNEY will strike terror into the enemy wherever he may meet them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Kansas Legislature.

By an extra from the office of the Kansas *Herald*, published at Leavenworth, July 10, we learn that the officers of the Legislature (which we mentioned on Wednesday had been organized) were equally distributed on both sides of the Kansas River. The Governor's Message was to have been delivered on Tuesday (10th) at noon. "Thus far (says the *Herald's* extra) everything has passed off smoothly and quietly, without any disturbance or difficulty. Those gentlemen who anticipated a row have been disappointed. They have found the Pro-Slavery party to be composed of men actuated and governed by principle and justice."

The *Herald* of the 7th says, that when Kansas applies for admittance into the Union, she will inevitably do so with a Constitution providing for Slavery. The Legislature will probably at once pass some enactments to protect slave property.—*[St. Louis Intelligencer.*

Vacancies in the State Normal School.

We have received a circular, showing the vacancies in the State Normal School. Each County is entitled to send to the School a number of pupils (either male or female,) equal to twice the number of members of Assembly in such county. The following table shows the vacancies in each county at the opening of the next term, on the 17th of September next:

County.	No. of Vacancies.	County.	No. of Vacancies.	County.	No. of Vacancies.
Albany	6	Herkimer	4	Montgomery	3
Allegheny	3	Jefferson	3	Monroe	1
Broome	1	Kings	2	Nassau	1
Cattaraugus	3	Lewis	2	Oneida	4
Cayuga	4	Livingston	3	Onondaga	4
Chautauque	4	Madison	4	Ontario	3
Chemung	2	Monroe	4	Orange	3
Chenango	3	Montgomery	1	Orleans	2
Clinton	3	New York	20	Oswego	4
Columbia	3	Niagara	3	Otsego	4
Cortland	3	Oneida	8	Putnam	1
Delaware	4	Onondaga	4	Queens	2
Dutchess	4	Ontario	3	Rensselaer	4
Erie	6	Orange	5	Richmond	1
Essex	3	Orleans	1	Rockland	1
Franklin	3	Oswego	4	Saratoga	4
Fulton	3	Otsego	4	Schenectady	2
Genesee	4	Putnam	1	Schoharie	3
Greene	3	Queens	2	Schuyler	2
Hamilton	1	Rensselaer	4	Seneca	2
Herkimer	4	Richmond	1	Steuben	4
Jefferson	3	Rockland	1	Suffolk	3
Kings	2	Saratoga	4	Sullivan	2
Lewis	2	Schenectady	2	Tioga	3
Livingston	3	Schoharie	3	Tompkins	3
Madison	4	Schuyler	2	Ulster	5
Monroe	4	Seneca	2	Warren	3
Montgomery	1	Steuben	4	Washington	4
New York	20	Suffolk	3	Wayne	4
Niagara	3	Sullivan	2	Westchester	4
Oneida	8	Tioga	3	Wyoming	2
Onondaga	4	Tompkins	3	Yates	1
Ontario	3	Ulster	5		
Orange	5	Warren	3		
Orleans	1	Washington	4		
Oswego	4	Wayne	4		
Otsego	4	Westchester	4		
Putnam	1	Wyoming	2		
Queens	2	Yates	1		
Rensselaer	4				

The corner-stone of a new Homœopathic College was laid in Cleveland, Ohio, last Thursday. A department for female students is to be attached to the institution.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, July 16, WM. DUNHAM, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 476 Broadway.

In this City, on Monday, July 16, DANIEL MERRIHAM, in the 54th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment. The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Wednesday. Carriages will be in waiting at Quarantine on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat, for the accommodation of his relatives and friends, who are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, July 16, KATE LAURENS, infant daughter of Hector and Margaret Sinclair.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 49 East 13th-st.

In this City, on Monday, July 16, PIERRE ADNES, daughter of Abraham S and Sarah Ann Jones, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 46 8th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Drowned, on Sunday, July 8, in the Narrows, between Fort Hamilton and Staten Island, GEORGE P. GRADY, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, George R. Smith, also, the members of Protector Fire Engine Company, No. 22, and the exempt members of the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Mr. P. Grady, No. 207 Madison-st., at 2 o'clock, this afternoon. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Drowned, on the evening of Sunday, July 15, CHILLS HATHAWAY, son of CHARLES H. and ELIZA ROGERS, aged 15 years.

A liberal reward will be given for such information as will lead to the recovery of his body, by applying to his father, Mr. John Ireland, No 6 Hudson-place, Hoboken, N. J.

At Galveston, on Saturday, the 7th inst., July 11, Capt. AUGUSTUS BURR, of Galveston, Texas, aged 27 years.

Capt. Burr, with his wife and mother-in-law, embarked on board the schooner *Kate Stewart* on the 14th of June, and through ill-health hoped to reach his early home in Connecticut. But contrary winds and a long and tedious passage his disease gained strength, and notwithstanding the unremitting attention of a wife and mother, and the more than brotherly care of Capt. Matthias, he died on the morning of the 11th inst., when within four days sail of New-York; and was buried in the mid-ocean at the evening of the 12th. Those who knew him can fully appreciate his worth and mourn his loss. H. W. S.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 15, GEORGE ARTHUR, infant son of G. Arthur and Mary C. Gardner.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 16, of flexible infantum, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of James D. and Emily Gill.

Funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 255 Dean-st., between Nevins and Powers sts.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 16, MARGARET GALBRAITH, aged 66 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Thursby, corner of Bushwick-av. and Remsen st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of Evergreens for interment.

In Brooklyn, on No. 100 Bridge-st., on Thursday, July 12, JOSEPH MILLER, aged 23 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Friendsdale, Dutchess County, N. Y., at the residence of her grandparents, on Friday morning, 13th inst., CLARA ELIZABETH, daughter of J. F. and H. M. Clapp, aged 1 year.

At Shrewsbury, N. J., at the residence of Seabury Trodwell, on Sunday, July 15, Miss ELEANOR PARKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at St. *Mark's Church, in this City, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 1* o'clock, P. M.

At Staten Island, on Thursday, June 28, of yellow fever, H. F. WADSWORTH, *second son of Caroline and John Wadsworth*, aged 23 years and 11 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 16.

$4,000	Ill. I Im. Stk '47-63	102	50	Cumb. Coal Co	29½
6,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89	100	do	30
6,000	do	89½	100	do	30½
2,000	Virginia 6s	85	100	do	30
1,000	do	85½	100	N. Y. Central R. R.	101
20,000	do	89	10	do	101
10,000	do	89½	200	do	101
200	Georgia 6s	96	50	Ill. Central R.	90½
20,000	Missouri 6's	86	200	Erie Railroad	22
5,000	do	86½	100	do	22
5,000	do	86½	100	do	22½
1,000	Louisiana 6's	86½	200	do	22
4,000	California 7's	91	50	do	22
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	91	100	do	22
5,000	do	90½	50	Harlem R. R.	20
1,000	N. Y. Cen R. R. Bds	91	200	Reading Railroad	94½
2,000	Indiana Bank Bds	55	100	Hudson R. R. R.	41
10	Ocean Bank	100	50	Third Av. R. R.	96
5	Shoe & Leather Bank	106	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	85½
10	Washington Ins. Co.	100	100	do	85
100	Gardiner Gold Mine	1½	200	do	85½
100	do	1½	100	do	85½
100	Canton Company	27	100	do	86
100	do	26½	27½	5	Ohio & Rock Isl R. R.
200	Nic Transit Co	10	10	do	85
100	do	17	54	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	104
20	Pacific Mail S. S. Co	104	25	do	104
20	Panama Co	110	25	do	104

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$3,000	Flushing Railroad 1st mort. 7s, and Int. 70
4,000	Virginia 6s, and interest 96
75,000	Louisiana 6s, and interest 96@97
2,000	Chicago and Mississippi 10 ₩ ct. Rec. Bonds. 85½
100	shares Little Miami Railroad 95
20	shares Commonwealth Insurance Co 98½
5	shares Park Insurance Co 89
100	shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co 10
140	shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co 9
4	shares Union India Rubber Co 97½
2000	shares Fair Grove Copper and Gold Mining Co. &c.
25	shares Francis' Life Boat Corporation 49

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri 6s	86½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92
4,000	Virginia 6s	97	50	do	93
1,000	North Carolina 6s	91	100	do	93
1,000	New-York 6s '70	104	100	do	93
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	97	100	do	93½
1,000	Pan. Bds. 1st issue	91½	125	Erie Railroad	22
25	Metropolitan Bank	100	50	do	22
100	Canton Co	27	100	do	22
100	do	26½	27	100	Reading Railroad
100	Cumb. Coal Co	30	100	do	94
100	do	30	100	do	94
100	do	30	100	do	94
10	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	104	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	86
20	do	105			

MONDAY, July 16—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages to Saturday last, July 14, which we advertise on another page of this paper, exhibit a large aggregate increase in the line of Specie, the total being raised to $18,563,756, the highest sum reported since the 17th of March last. The Loans and Discounts have been enlarged to about one half the amount of the increase in Specie, while the Deposits are substantially the same as last week. The exact changes from the previous weekly statement of July 7, are:

Gain in Specie	$1,182,602
Increase in Loans	362,041
Increase in Circulation	227,345
Decrease in Deposits	30,616

The movement of the Manhattan Bank, the State depository, for the three weeks is thus indicated:

MANHATTAN BANK.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.
June 30	$4,254,511	$1,320,712	$2,631,340
July 7	3,231,146	1,773,327	3,150,457
July 14	3,599,005	1,163,574	3,972,102

The further payments by this Bank on account of the principal of the State Debt, due July 1, reduced its Specie, without materially affecting the lines of Discounts or Deposits. The Merchants' Bank made the largest gain in Specie. Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 7, '55.	July 9, '54.	July 14, '55.
Loans	$63,562,511	$67,736,491	$63,615,422
Specie	11,170,109	12,261,023	10,563,756
Circulation	2,656,556	2,743,649	2,645,734
Deposits	73,467,961	69,647,649	69,616,632
In Sub-Treasury	6,120,148	2,084,504	2,109,288

The present statement will be regarded favorably as showing so large a gain in the Specie reserve, after the export during the week of $1,282,000, and as exhibiting a less disproportionate increase in Loans and Discounts than the previous week.

The Foreign market accounts by the steamer *Arago* are to the 4th July from England. The private correspondence was not received this afternoon until after the close of the day's business in Wall-street. The newspaper and circular reports represent a decline of an eighth of a penny in Cotton at Liverpool, with a moderate business for the three days after the sailing of the *Pacific*. The Grain trade was dull, and the tendency of prices downward. The crop-weather continued to look very bright, and coupled with the last accounts from this side, gave much satisfaction, and increased confidence in the manufacturing districts. The British Funds were 1⅛ ₩ cent. firmer, with large money purchases from day to day, and this, notwithstanding the official announcement of the new French Loan, which is to be for $150,000,000. The Continental Exchanges, particularly on Paris, were against England, and considerable sums of Gold were going across the Channel. The arrivals of Specie from Australia and the United States for the three days amounted to $2,010,000. The East Indies continue to take large sums of Silver from London, and the receipts from the West Indies, which have recently been very considerable, are not permitted long to remain idle. The French Loan was having some effect on the Exchanges, but it is stated that if the French people would show the same eagerness they did for the previous loan, the English public is not likely to get much of it. The shipping returns of the British Board of Trade for the month of May show an increase of tonnage, inward, 765,-389 tons, against 716,904 the same month last year; and outward,